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| Raspberry | | |

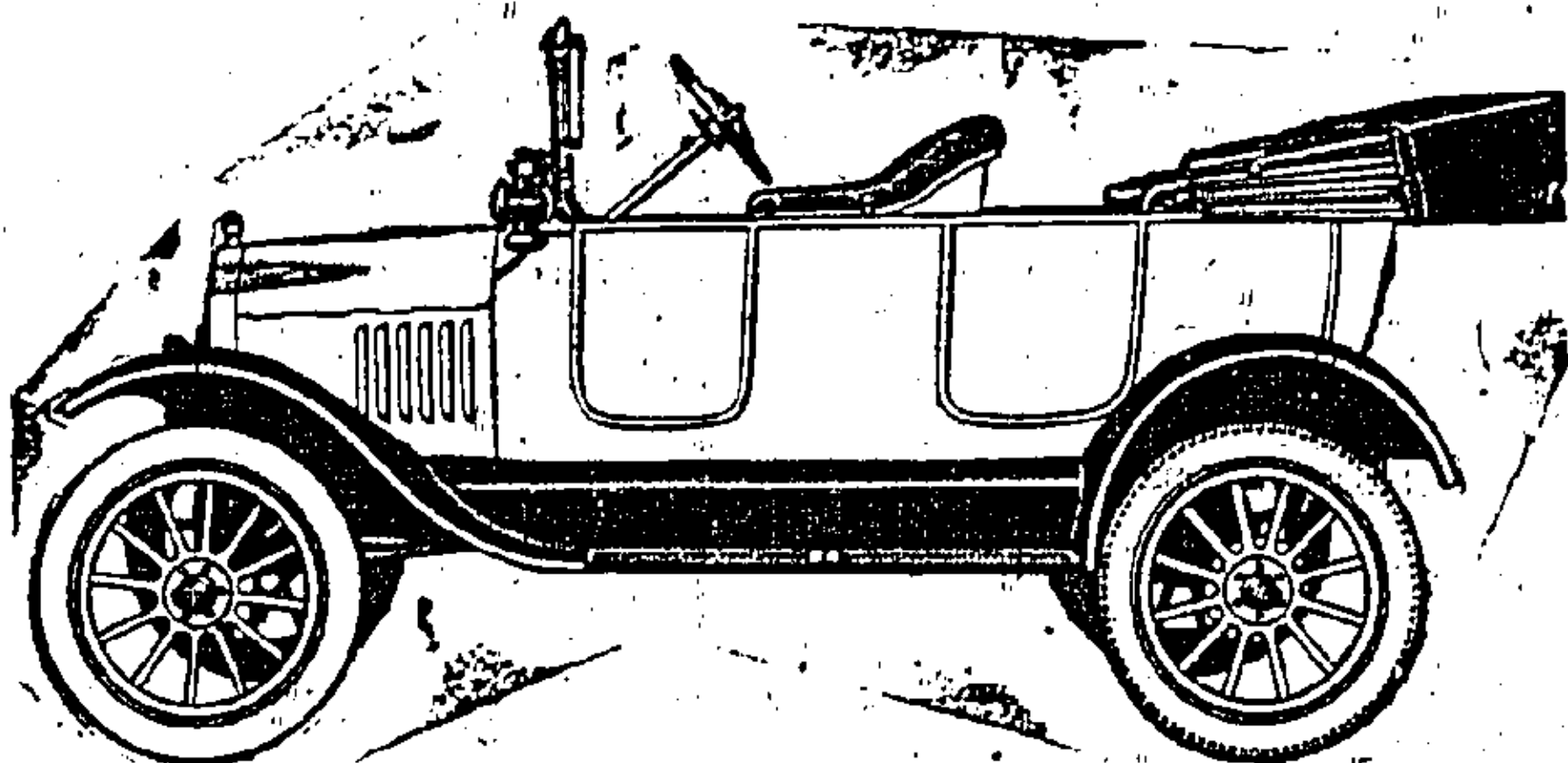
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AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

(SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN PATRONS)

BRITISH LABOUR'S POLITICAL AIMS.

LONDON, April 3rd.
The Independent Labour Party Conference has referred to its Administrative Council the resolution passed yesterday which favoured abolishing the Cabinet system of government and substituting the Municipal system with Ministers as Chairmen of Committees.

This decision was the result of an animated debate in which the opponents of the resolution described Government by party committees, instead of by a Cabinet as substituting Parliamentary anarchy for Government tyranny.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Conference adopted a resolution favouring the Government ownership and control of the liquor trade, after rejecting an amendment by the Glasgow branches favouring total prohibition.

A supporter of the amendment said that Scotsmen were shocked at seeing queues of women with infants in their arms outside public houses in London.

A delegate from Dundee, opposing the amendment, denied that drink led to crime and degradation. He evoked an uproar of laughter by declaring that one of the biggest bank robberies in Glasgow was perpetrated by temperance men, while General Lee Bevan was President of the Temperance Labour Society.

The Conference, amid enthusiasm, passed a resolution that Labour members of the House of Commons should not accept the hospitality of their political opponents at public dinners and society functions.

After a lively debate the Independent Labour Party's conference in London decided against the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. A resolution was proposed affirming belief in public ownership and control at the best means of fighting drink ills, but an amendment to this was moved favouring total prohibition. The amendment was rejected by the small majority of 103 votes against 102, and the resolution was adopted.

ATTITUDE TO INTERNATIONALISM.

LONDON, April 3rd.
Notwithstanding the extremists' persistence in advocating an approach towards the Second International, the conference passed a resolution by 265 votes to 52 approving the Executive's policy, namely promoting the so-called Two-and-a-half Vienna International.

IRISH COCK-FIGHTERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 3rd.
Armed police arrested 300 men attending a cock-fight in a secluded glen in County Antrim. Attempts to escape were frustrated by revolver shots, and the whole party with their hands raised above their heads were marched into a farmyard. A man carrying a bag protested his innocence, but the cock inside crowed.

THE CONDEMNED ECCLESIASTICS.

LEAFIELD, April 4th.
Commenting on the insulting reply made by the Soviet Government to the British request for reprieve of the Roman Catholic prelates, the *Evening Standard* says: "It is all the more surprising when one remembers the recent speeches of Krassin and others in favour of economic concessions to and closer relations with Western Europe powers. But it is probably explained by the particular hatred which the Bolsheviks feel for the Catholic Church. For a year and more they have never passed a single opportunity of insulting and decrying the Vatican. Certainly the Pope will now realise the futility of continuing his unofficial negotiations with Soviet Russia." The *Evening Standard* adds: "The reason why these trials have horrified the world is that they are a part of the ruthless and undisguised persecutions, the ultimate aim of which is the destruction of Christianity in Russia."

LONDON, April 4th.
The Riga correspondent of *The Times* learns of the receipt of reliable information from Moscow that America has unofficially requested the Soviet to allow the Patriarch Tikhon to leave for America, where he formerly lived. Trotsky and Kameneff, who are virtually Dictators, are inclined to agree, but the Red bishop, Antonin, head of the Soviet's supreme church administration, has dissented from them. The trial is postponed pending Tikhon's unfrocking.

THE FRENCH MOTOR DISASTER.

LONDON, April 4th.
The Paris correspondent of *The Times* states that solemn rites are being performed over the body of Prince Kita-hiwaka, who is lying in state at the house of the Japanese Ambassador. The walls of the room are covered with fine white silk, and the floor with a white carpet. Two candles are dimly lighting the coffin on which the Prince's military uniform and sword are placed. The coffin is surrounded by floral tributes. "When the coffin was brought in last night, a table covered with a white cloth was placed beside it and servants brought in silver dishes containing fish, a pheasant, rice, asparagus, oranges, cakes, a small carafe of water and a glass. A meal for the dead was thus prepared according to the rites of the Shintoistic religion." The body will be conveyed to Tokyo for burial on the right hand of the god Jimmon Tunny, founder of the Imperial dynasty.

"SUMMER TIME" ARRANGEMENTS HAMPERED.

LONDON, April 5th.
France's hesitation to introduce "summer time" has considerably hampered the time table arrangements of adjoining countries, particularly England and Belgium. Various proposals for a compromise have been discussed with France for weeks past, but failed to materialise. Meanwhile, a Bill introducing "summer time" has been held up in Parliament, which adjourned without passing it; hence the Government have decided only to enforce "summer time" in watering places and tourist resorts this year.

Owing to the opposition of the agriculturists "summer time" has been abandoned in Austria this year. The municipality of Vienna vainly endeavoured to obtain the alteration of the clock, which would have saved the city millions of kronen.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE BILL.

LONDON, April 4th.
Alterations in the Army Act and the Air Force Act, which will be of interest to serving and former members of the Army and the Air Force, are contained in the Army and Air Force Annual Bill, the text of which is issued. The measure provides for the discipline and regulations of the two services during the ensuing 12 months. One of the amendments in the first-named Act deals with offences committed by warrant officers not holding honorary commissions.

At present officers and soldiers can be dealt with summarily, but no section provides for summarily dealing with men of the rank mentioned. Under the new sub-section all warrant officers can be dealt with as if they were officers, subject to special provisions in regard to punishment, which it is proposed to insert in another section.

Other clauses will extend the category of persons qualified to hold warrants for conveying, or continuing the sentences of courts-martial, and another clause will remove doubts in regard to whether there is the power to mitigate, remit or commute punishment such as the dismissal of an officer or the reduction of a non-commissioned officer to the ranks.

VOCATIONAL COURSES FOR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 4th.
The vocational courses designed to equip soldiers for return to civil life began to-day at Hounslow and Catterick. The six months' course of instruction will coincide with the last six months of military service for soldiers who have served for at least seven years with the Colours, who have proved thoroughly efficient and well-conducted and hold Army second-class certificates for education.

IRISHMAN'S "SMOKE" COSTS MORE.

LONDON, April 5th.
As a result of the new Irish tariff the retail prices of English manufactured tobacco in Ireland have increased by 3d. per ounce, and a packet of ten cigarettes now costs 7d. instead of 6d.

CASTLE AS WEDDING PRESENT.

LONDON, April 5th.
The ancient Castle of Duntrath, in Stirlingshire which has been for nearly 500 years in the Edmonstone family, has been given as a wedding present by Sir Archibald Edmonstone to his son, Charles, who was married to-day, at St. Martin's in the Fields, to Miss Marshall Field, daughter of the late American millionaire, Mr. Marshall Field, and niece of Earl Beatty, who gave away the bride.

DERAILMENT OF PARIS-ESSEN EXPRESS.

LONDON, April 6th.
The Cologne correspondent of *The Times* states that between Werden and Kettwig a bomb exploded on the railway line derailing a carriage of the Paris-Essen express. A number of citizens were arrested in Kettwig and Werden and fined from 50 to 20 million marks.

RUM-RUNNING IN NORWAY.

LONDON, March 31st.
A Christiania message states that since the enforcement of prohibition rum running to Norway's rugged coast threatens to rival the modern American happenings. Boats sail up the narrow fjords on dark nights and discharge their cargoes, repoint the hull in some desolate creek, then sail independently home past the Customs patrols. The officials are now using armed motor boats and threaten to make things unpleasant for the smuggler. There was a fight in a frozen fjord near Christiania at night when smugglers attacked two plain clothes Customs officers with stones, cars, and a revolver and chased them over the ice. The officers were maltreated so badly that they had to be sent to hospital. Reinforcements arrived and arrested the smugglers after a fight.

LONDON, April 3rd.
A Christiania message states that Customs officers seized a German trawler at Bliksvær with 15,000 litres of spirits.

FAMOUS CROOKED SPIRE.

LONDON, March 31st.
An expert architect has been called in to inspect the famous crooked spire of Chesterfield Church, which is expected to collapse in any decent gale. Its back is broken. The pealing of bells is forbidden.

IRELAND'S "THIRD PARTY."

LONDON, March 31st.
Fifty-three tomb stones in the Belfast Protestant Cemetery were found defaced and smashed to-day, apparently by a gang of men armed with sledge hammers and crowbars. Reprisals have been threatened. This roving gang is known as the "Third Party" belonging to neither side who have now appeared in Ireland robbing all classes indiscriminately. Both Free States and Republicans are watching their movements. The robbery of a general store in Carrickshannon is attributed to the gang, who escaped.

EVASION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

LONDON, March 31st.
Though a dozen Customs huts and scores of officials are dotted over the Ulster border in anticipation of the imposition of tariff duties, says the correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch*, the hardy islanders of Londonderry, which is a great haunt of the distillers of potheen, are looking forward to a busy time.

They have dozens of boats for smuggling purposes, and there are so many islands covering the landing places that it is almost impossible to catch the smugglers, who operate in the dead of night in waters every inch of which is known to them. Not only potheen, but all kinds of dutiable goods are expected to evade duty, and thus they expect to realise enormous profits.

Officials have been rehearsing their duties under the supervision of officers who discharged similar duties in the Ruhr area.

(Continued on page 3.)

NOW ON SALE.

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AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1923, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:-

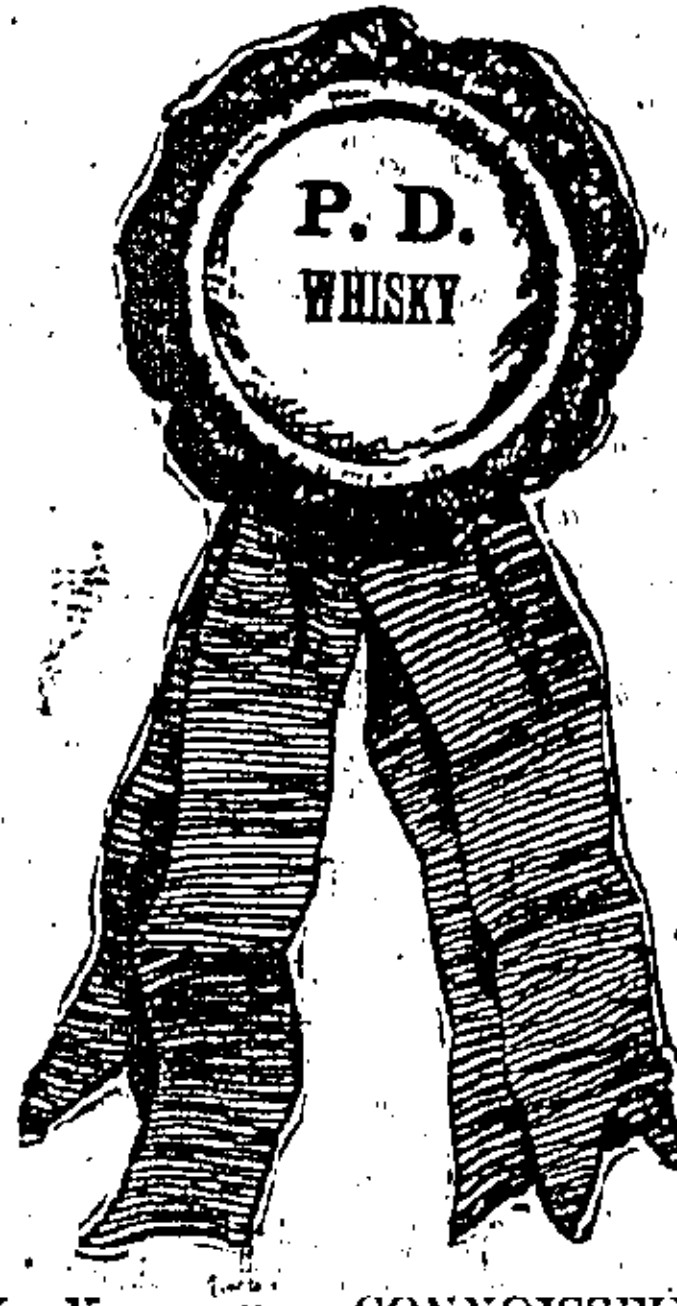
Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS;
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The Agency for this Old Established, and Well Known
Firm has been transferred from CARTERS, to JAMES
H. BACKHOUSE, LTD., No. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the Public of Hongkong that We have
removed to Corner of POTTINGER STREET and DES
VŒUX ROAD Next to Fire Brigade Station.

NIKKO.

28th February, 1923.

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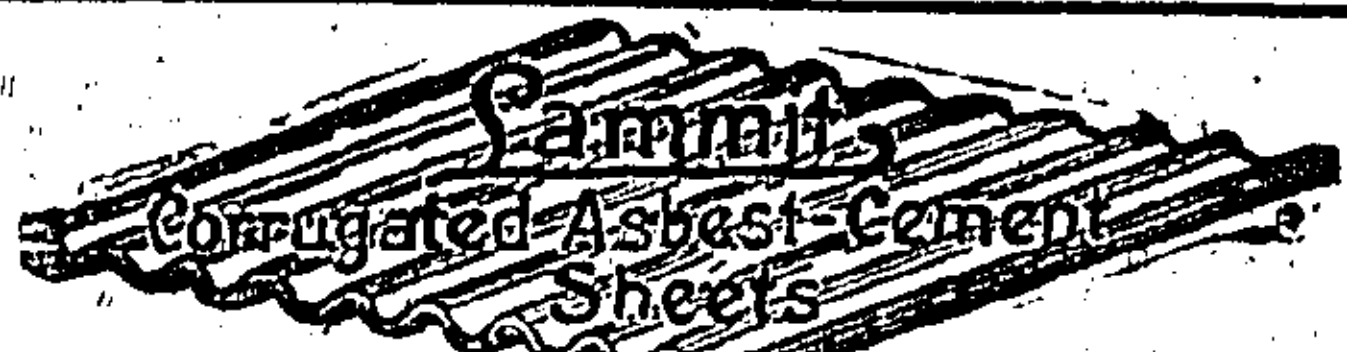
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It does not rust or corrode.
It is insect & vermin proof.

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Machinery Dept.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
SATURDAY, the 28th day of APRIL, 1923,
at 11 o'clock, A.M., at their Sales Rooms,
105, HOSVAY STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
the Very Valuable Leasehold Property situate
at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land
Office as INLAND LOT No. 267, together
with the buildings thereon, consisting of Seven
Dwelling Houses now known as Nos.
43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, WYNDHAM
STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, in One Lot.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and
registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 267, together with the messuages or
tenements and other erections and buildings
thereon, and at the date hereof known as Nos.
43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, Wyndham Street,
Victoria, aforesaid, held for the term of 99
years, from the 26th day of June, 1843, created
therein by a Crown Lease dated the 6th day
of September, 1922, and made between His
Majesty King George V. of the one part, and
the owners of the other part, subject to the
payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$122,
payable by half-yearly payments on the 25th
day of December and the 25th day of June,
in each and every year, during the said term,
and to the observance and performance of the
Lessee's covenants and conditions therein
reserved and contained.

For further particulars apply to
Mr. LEO DALMADA & CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Owners

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

[73]

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VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

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By
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IN ONE LOT

On
MONDAY,
The 14th Day of MAY, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
At their Office, 100, DUNDAS STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL
THAT piece or parcel of ground situate
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and
registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 2169 together with
the messuages erections or buildings thereon
Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear
of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2169
being a scavenging lane. All of which pre-
mises are held for the residue of the term of
76 years from the 15th day of May, 1916,
created by the Crown Lease thereof together
with the valuable machinery now situate in
or upon the said premises as at No. 1
Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be
obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
Auctioneers

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AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

IRISH REBELS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 27th.
Only two of the deportees to Ireland
have definitely appealed to the Advisory
Committee appointed to hear appeals.
Fourteen other applications made were later
withdrawn, and 32 of the deportees have
declined to recognise the committee, while
62 have had no communication with it.
A further arrest has been made in Lon-
don at the request of the Free State Govern-
ment of John McManis, who has been de-
ported to Ireland. The police are searching for
ten others. The deportee McGlynn from
Manchester has returned home and declares
that he was given his ticket at Mountjoy
Prison and told that he was free.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER BULLION
FROM S.S. "EGYPT."

LONDON, April 27th.
A Stockholm Salvage Company under
agreement with Lloyd's underwriters, is
sending a ship with a specially designed
apparatus to the Bay of Biscay to en-
deavour to recover the bullion amounting
to £1,000,000 sterling lost in the sinking of
the P. and O. steamer *Egypt*.

TRAGIC END TO SPECULATION IN
FOREIGN CURRENCY.

LONDON, April 27th.
The danger of speculating in foreign cur-
rency was brought home at an inquest in
London on a French financier, J. A. Wiscen-
grund, who committed suicide after losing
£15,000 as a result of dealing in francs and
marks.

MRS. MALLORY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, April 27th.
A Paris message states that Mrs. Mallory,
who is returning to America, said it was
not likely that she would return to France
for the championship matches at St. Cloud
later in the year, but she would probably
go to Wimbledon this year. In any case, she
would certainly participate in the Olympic
Games in France in 1924.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 27th.
Regardless of the outcry in certain
quarters against the heir to the Throne
taking risks in riding in steeplechases, the
Prince of Wales continues to ride. To-day he
abandoned his effort while riding for the
Beaufort Hunt Cup at Sherston after his
horse Little Christy had breasted two fences.
The Prince put up a better performance in
the Twelfth Lancers Challenge Cup, by
riding Kinkarik which came a good second,
but the winner was subsequently disqualified,
and the race awarded to the Prince.

BROADCASTING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 27th.
Much dissatisfaction is given prominence
to in the newspapers, at the restrictions
obtaining on broadcasting. However, and
fresh legislation is demanded to enable
persons making their own receiving ap-
paratus to receive the programmes trans-
mitted by the Broadcasting Company with-
out being compelled to purchase sets
manufactured by members of the combine.
It is urged that it should be easy to in-
stitute a type of licence which would
enable the holder to pay for a fee,
plus the Broadcasting Company's patent
royalties, to construct a home-made re-
ceiver, while by the provision of certain
harmless circuits the "howling" set up by
careless or ignorant amateurs which is at
present a nuisance would be greatly reduced.

NEW LIGHT-WEIGHT MONOPLANE.

LONDON, April 27th.
The "Wren," the new light-weight cantilever
monoplane built for the Air Ministry,
has been successfully tested at Lytham. It
is driven by an A.B.C. engine, nominally 34
H.P., but capable of developing 5 to 7 H.P.
The highly-attracted little public attention,
owing to the secrecy of the final arrange-
ments. The trial was fixed at Lytham, but
abandoned owing to the unsuitable nature of
the ground. Eleventh-hour arrangements
were then made by the pilot, Major Maurice
Wright, to fly at Lytham. The machine
which was the first of such low power to
fly in Great Britain, rose easily and grace-
fully, and maintained a level, course against
a 25-miles wind at a height of 250 feet, and
was in the air for 13 minutes. Major Wright
said that the machine had done more than
was expected and had to be held down, as it
was constantly rising higher than was wanted.
The important point established was
that such a machine could fly as satisfactorily
as an ordinary aeroplane.

RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 27th.
Much sympathy is expressed in the news-
papers for Mr. Bonar Law at the re-opening
of Parliament with the prospect of big domes-
tic and foreign problems, which it is hoped
will not prove too much for his strength.
However refreshed and fortified he may be
by his short period of recuperation in Devon,
it is generally recognised that too much
is laid on his shoulders, as his governance from
his principal colleagues in chief he formed his
Government robbed the Front Bench of
most of the Conservative Party's debating
and administrative ability. Hence, even
ardent Conservatives like Sir W. Joynson-
Hicks are publicly appealing for the re-union
of the Party, and speculations as regards a
possible reconstruction of the Government
are rife.

There is not likely to be any change before
the introduction of the Budget, but there-
after certain leading Conservatives desirous
of strengthening the Government may be
expected to push the idea of the Prime Min-
ister being either Lord Derby or Lord
Curzon in the Lords, with Mr. Stanley
Baldwin as leader in the Commons.

DERBY LEFT-INS.

LONDON, March 31st.
Of 347 entries for the Derby, 87 were
left-in. It is expected that the amount of
the prize will set up another record.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE
REPORT.

HONGKONG, Friday, April 27th.
Since our last Report of the 20th inst.
the April Settlement has been satisfac-
torily negotiated. Conditions in the local
market have been rather better than the
preceding week, and a fairly large
volume of business has been transacted,
but although there have been a few im-
provements, rates on the whole have not
shown much fluctuation. The market
closes firm with buyers predominating.
The Shanghai market has been steady
and prices show little change on the
week.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks
are a shade firmer and have been dealt
in at \$1.130 to \$1.132, closing with
further buyers at the former rate. The
London price has advanced to £127
(middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions
have remained steady with sales reported
at \$235 to \$250. China Fires have changed
hands at the improved price of \$137.
There are buyers of Cantons at \$225,
North China at \$15, Yangtzes at
\$24 and Hongkong Fire at \$465.

Shipping.—Douglas Steamships, after
having advanced to \$70 have lapsed to a
nominal quotation. Hongkong, Canton
and Macao Steamboats have been quot-
ed at \$43 to \$45. Star Ferries have
been booked up to \$34, and close with
buyers at \$53. Deferred Indos at \$230
continued neglected.

Refineries.—China Sugar have again
come to business at \$250. Malams are
on offer at \$4.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharves have strengthened
and could be placed at \$150. A some-
what better demand for Hongkong and
Whampoa Docks lifted the price to \$173,
but this was not maintained and they
have since receded to \$170. Deals have
been made in Shanghai Docks at \$15, 105
to 108, but the demand has been satisfied.
New Engineers have been booked at \$15,
and continue in request. Hongkong
Wharves are wanted at \$210.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hong-
kong Lands after sales in the early part
of the week at \$119 to \$120 close quiet
with sellers at \$115. Hongkong Hotels
(Old) have changed hands at \$30 to \$30.
The new shares at \$30 have not
moved. Humphreys Estates have been
put through at \$35 and Kowloon Lands
at \$77. Central Estates at \$170 and
Land Reclamations at \$103 are nominal.

Oils and Mining.—Shells have been
taken off the market at \$9/6 and there
are buyers at the close at \$7/6. Langkats
have been placed at \$15. 32. Raubs have
been done at \$8 to \$8 1/2 and more are
wanted at the former figure. There are
enquiries for Tronohs at 25/- Benguets at
P. 32 and Kailans at 54/-.

Electric Companies.—China Lights fell
away during the week to \$13.00 and
13.45, but have since recovered to a
buying quotation of \$14 and \$13.55 for
the Old and New shares respectively.
Hongkong Trams have further appreci-
ated and could be placed at \$24 1/2. Hong-
kong Electric have changed hands up to
\$33 1/2. The dividend of \$1.50 for the
financial year having been paid, all the
shares since the 28th February, 1923, rank
equally from the 1st March, 1923. For
the future the Company's year is to end
on the 31st December, so for this year
only 10 months dividend will be payable.
Macao Electric are wanted at \$37.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have remained
steady during the week with sales made
at \$15. 10/20/104. Shanghai Cottons after
weakness close a little firmer with buyers
at \$15. 108, and business reported done
at \$15. 100 1/2 to \$15. 107. Orientals are
enquired for at \$15. 8.

Miscellaneous.—China Provident show
an improvement over last week's closing
quotation, the price having advanced
from \$23 1/2 to \$25, but at the latter rate
sellers prevail. Dairy Farms have been
in strong demand and have been booked
in large quantities up to \$27 1/2. The
market closes with buyers at \$27 1/2. Green
Island Cements after touching \$20.40
have declined to a buying quotation of
\$20 1/2. Hongkong Ropes have been sold at
\$45 to \$45 1/2. Lane Crawfords have been
done at \$18 1/2 and continue in request.
Win. Powells have spurred to \$26.
Transactions have been effected in
Engineering Constructions up to \$6.
There are buyers of Steel Foundries at
\$11 1/2, Peak Trams (Old) at \$11 and New
\$11 1/2. Union Waterboats at \$17 1/2.
Watsons at \$19 1/2, Canton Ices at \$9 1/2 and
Hongkong Realty at \$21.

Forward Settlement Days.—29th May
(Monday), and 28th June (Tuesday),
1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on
London to-day 2/3 1/2 and on Shanghai
73 1/2.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS,
Share and General Brokers.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| April 27th, 1923. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai | |
| Banks | 1,130 sa. |
| In London ... (£118 10. 0.) | |
| Canton Insurances | 625 sa. |
| Union Insurances | 254 a. |
| Douglas Steamships | 68 a. |
| Steamboats | 43 1/2 sa. |
| Langkats (Combined) | 31 1/2 b. |
| Kowloon Wharves | 17 1/2 b. |
| Whampoa Docks | 104 sa. |
| Shanghai Docks | 103 b. |
| Ewo Cotton Mills | 15 1/2 b. |
| Shanghai Cottons | 109 1/2 b. |
| Orientals | 8 b. |
| Cements | 22 1/2 b. |
| Hongkong Ropes | 45 sa. |
| Dairy Farms | 27 b. |
| Waterboats | 18 sa. |
| Watsons | 16 7/8 sa. |
| Hongkong Electric | 34 1/2 sa. |
| China Lights | 11 3/4 sa. |
| Hongkong Trams | 2 1/2 a. |
| b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales. | |

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- 8.—What was the colour of our Primitive Ancestors? The Real Mountains of Ararat ...
- 9.—Origin of the Mongolian Desert and its Prehistoric fossils ...
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- 11.—Solution of Easter Island Mystery ...
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MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SALE OF HERBERT DENT & CO.'S PROPERTY.
The sale is reported of the property, in Macao, known as "Santa Sancha," at the extreme South of the peninsula, owned by Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co., to the Government of Macao for \$32,000. Old residents will remember that Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co., acquired this property from Viscount de Cereia, grand-father of Mr. A. A. de Mello, agent in Macao for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. The Government of Macao contemplates erecting a new palace for the Governor on this site.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY.

Tenders for machinery and plant for supplying electricity to Government offices and buildings, have been invited from Messrs. Saisser Brothers, Switzerland, General Electric Co., England, International General Electric Co., U.S.A., Siemens & Co., Germany.

TROOPS MOVEMENTS.

Timor troops to the number of one hundred are being returned to Timor leaving Macao on the 29th inst. These troops occupy quarters at Porta Cerco, at the boundary of Portuguese and Chinese territory. African troops, from Mozambique, at present quartered at the old Santa Clara Convent, are to be sent to Porta Cerco. Presumably the old convent is to be returned to the Franciscan nuns who were expelled on the outbreak of the Portuguese Revolution.

GENERAL GOMES DA COSTA'S EXPENSES.

At the Leal Senado discussion has arisen as to the legal rights of the mission conducted by General Gomes da Costa. There is a general desire to know the precise nature of the mission, and especially who bears the expenses of it. If these fall on Macao it is asked by what right this expense has been incurred without consulting the public.

ACCOUNTS.

For many years there has been a very general desire that the Government of Macao should publish annually the details of its revenue and expenditure. Mischievous rumours have been current as to expenses met from Macao's revenue, and although officials are always anxious to deny these, the Government's supreme indifference to all requests for information as to expenditure heightens the mystery. Yet Macao maintains an expensive Audit Department.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE SERVICE.

In consequence of several requests, the Government of Macao has decided to postpone the final date for receiving proposals in connection with an improved telephone service in Macao in conjunction with long distance telephony to Hongkong and Canton, to 31st May next.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.'S GIFT.

The Green Island Cement Co., in Macao, has donated about twenty-five tons of Portland Cement to the Education Board towards the construction of a recreation ground at Tap Siao for school-children. The gift is much appreciated by the Portuguese people.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF MACAO.

The Inspector of Schools announces that the Government of Macao offers two prizes, \$500 and \$100 respectively, for a History of Macao for use in the schools of Macao. Competitors must submit their work within 120 days.

TAXES.

The following is the new scale of taxes on vehicles:—
Motor cars ... \$30.00 per annum.
Motor cycles ... 10.00 "
Bicycles ... 1.00 "
Private rickshaws ... 2.00 "
Public rickshaws ... 0.50 "
Sign-boards ... \$2.00 to \$10.00 (according to size).
This revenue is to be applied to the maintenance of a band and orchestra.

WIRELESS NAVIGATION.

STEERED BY AN UNSEEN "LIGHTHOUSE."

The first vessel to benefit by the "wireless lighthouse," established by Marconi's on Inchoit Island, Firth of Forth, is the steamship *Royal Scot*, owned by the London and Edinburgh Shipping Co.
This boat, which is employed on the London and Leith service, has been fitted with a special type of wireless receiver, which will detect the signals sent out by the "wireless lighthouse" and enable the navigating officer to pick his way through the dangerous channels of the Firth of Forth in the thickest fog.

The *Royal Scot* returned to Leith last month after her first round trip to London with this apparatus on board, and reports that the "lighthouse" signals were received perfectly during the whole time the vessel was within range, and that the ship's officers were able easily to use the apparatus.
The "lighthouse" sends out a directional wireless beam, which gives a distinctive signal as it passes through each point of the compass. The wireless waves are projected so as to sweep round the surrounding sea in just such a way as a light would from a lighthouse. Thus, instead of fixing a point by visual means, the result is obtained aurally, and is in no way interfered with whatever the weather conditions may be.

SPORT.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION YESTERDAY.

G. W. Sewell and Miss Irving playing on the Stand Court yesterday before a fair number of spectators defeated C. O. Stark and Mrs. Stark in the final round of the Mixed Doubles, by two sets to one. Both ladies played a good game, but the exhibition on the whole was not up to expectations.

The scores were:—6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

THE HANDICAP DOUBLES.

G. R. Sayer and A. D. Humphreys the winners.

A very closely contested match was witnessed on another court between G. R. Sayer partnered by A. D. Humphreys and A. Breasley partnered by R. M. Henderson, in the final round of the Handicap Doubles. The match went to the full five sets and finished in the dusk. Both couples were evenly handicapped and it was an open game right up to the last. There were some bright spells of volleying and also some very effective lobbing. Sayer played a very safe game, securing many points with his forehead strokes down the sidelines. Henderson, though not quite so safe, played a good game at the net and got in some well placed smashes.

The scores were:—6-4, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5. The results in detail of the various matches are as under:—

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

E. R. S. Dods beat H. Hancock 6-3, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

G. R. Sayer and A. D. Humphreys (4/8) beat A. Breasley and R. M. Henderson (1/8), 6-4, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

C. W. E. Bishop (14/8) beat W. E. Kennear (13/8), 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

G. W. Sewell and Miss H. Irving (15) beat C. O. Stark and Mrs. Stark (13.2), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's play the trophies were presented to the winners and runners up of these competitions which have been completed. Miss Grace, daughter of Commodore Grace, presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Mr. T. E. Pearce, in introducing Miss Grace, said that it was with very great pleasure that he called upon Miss Grace to present the prizes. Miss Grace had taken an exceptionally keen interest in the tournament. She had been at the matches every afternoon and every night as well. He should also like to mention that they considered it a great honour that a member of the family of the great cricketer should be with them to present the prizes. (Hear, hear).

In connection with the tournament this year, Mr. Pearce referred to the fact that the tennis was not quite up to the standard of former years. They had one or two disappointments principally owing to the illness of Mr. R. E. Worthington and Mr. H. D. Rumbach, who had shown such good form. They had had to drop out of the Open Singles and the Open Doubles. These two players had been very prominent indeed, and it was to be regretted that they did not get further.

Regarding the tennis, he thought they might have had better tennis if the courts had been better. The damp sodden nature of the ground had in a measure spoiled the play.

In conclusion he wished to thank Messrs. Niblett, Thorne and Major Lloyd, who had so ably performed the duties of umpires. He also wished to thank Mr. Mitchell and the Tennis sub-committee for their work in connection with the tournament.

The prize winners are as under:—
Handicap Singles "B"—Winner, C. W. E. Bishop; runner-up, W. G. Kennear.
Handicap Doubles—Winners, G. R. Sayer and A. D. Humphreys; runners-up, A. Breasley and R. M. Henderson.
Mixed Doubles—Winners, G. W. Sewell and Miss H. Irving; runners-up, C. O. Stark and Mrs. Stark.

Open Doubles—Winners of challenge round, Ng See-koong and Wei Wing-tek; winners of final round, E. R. S. Dods and A. B. Raworth; runners-up, O. Rumbach and H. D. Rumbach.
Open Singles—Winner of challenge round, Ng See-koong; winner of final round, O. Rumbach; runner-up, T. Lay.
At the conclusion of the distribution of the trophies Miss Grace was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers in a silver holder. This was presented by Mr. Pearce.
Cheers for Miss Grace brought the proceedings to a close.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE PEINER JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERT)).

THE KENNEDY TOWN MURDER CASE.

SECOND ACCUSED FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

Lam Chuen, the second accused in the Kennedy Town murder case, went into the witness-box yesterday and swore on oath that he did not kill Leung Sam Mui. He was standing on the staircase when Wu Kwong Cheung, the other accused, who has already been sentenced to death, killed the woman. To his knowledge while he was in the house he did not handle the revolver. Wu Kwong Cheung gave him something to take home. He did not know what it was as it was wrapped up. He discovered that it was a revolver on his arrival at his home.

Mr. Campbell Prosser, addressing the Jury for the defence, said that the prosecution had based this charge of murder on the most flimsy material he had ever come across. They had said the prisoner was guilty mainly because of three facts: first, that the woman who had given evidence that a man in blue clothing tied her up; that a little girl saw a man walking down the stairs in blue clothing and because the police found in the possession of the prisoner a basket, which was his own. The basket contained the revolver which was, no doubt, the one which was used to kill the unfortunate woman. The prosecution based their claim on these three grounds and the rest was inference. Everything went to show that Wu Kwong Cheung was the leading spirit. He knew where everything was and was employed in the house. He had access to everything. The prisoner's story was that Wu Kwong Cheung came to him in Holland Street which was quite close to the scene of the robbery and told him to come and move something and that was how he got into the house.

Referring to the question of common design, Counsel said that the prisoner was the innocent tool of the other man. He received little or no share in the plunder. One poor little hair-press was found in his possession and that was all. "With educated men they trust each other," added Mr. Prosser, "and they will meet again to share the spoil, but with these men they don't trust each other very long; they went their share. In this case at 8.50 p.m. on the night of the robbery Wu Kwong Cheung and another man are together with the spoil. The prisoner was not with them. Where is the evidence of common design? asked Counsel for the defence. "There is not one tittle of evidence of common design—only inference.

"I don't want to remind you as a Jury," Counsel went on to say, "of your responsibilities. But I want to say this that this man is only a coolie, but his life is just as valuable as that of a prince. There is no greater tragedy than a miscarriage of justice. There is no question of imprisonment. It is too late." "It is one of those extreme cases of circumstantial evidence."

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury.

His Honour in summing up, told the Jury that if they found that this man went there with the intention of committing a robbery he was according to law guilty of murder. If they had any doubt in their mind or believed his story that he had gone there with no intentions of committing a robbery then they would bring in a verdict of "Not guilty."

After a short retirement the Jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The prisoner was then indicted on two further counts, robbery and unlawful possession of arms. His Honour arranged for this to be heard on Monday next. The Jury was then discharged and exempted from further service for a period of two years.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment floats in case of any prescription in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

INTIMATIONS.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY.

APRIL 30th.

AT 6 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

By

MR. DENMAN FULLER.

G. R. R.

SALE OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th MAY, 1933, for the purchase of the above named vessel with engines & boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.
Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale and permits to view may be obtained on application to the Undersecretary and Tender Forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached.
The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 20th March, 1933.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."

A twin-screw steel steamer of 1,400 H.P.:—
Length between perpendiculars ... 135'0"
Breadth extreme ... 33'5"
Depth (flat keel to upper deck) ... 15'7"
Nominal displacement ... about 1,070 tons.
Present Mean Draft ... 23'
Built Where ... 1903
By whom ... H.M. Dockyard
Bunker capacity (coal) ... 303 Tons
Fresh Water capacity ... 17.5 "
Reserve feed water capacity ... 0.6 "
Economic speed ... 10 Knots
Coal Consumption (economic speed) ... 12 Tons per 24 hours

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Steel ... Framing, O. B. Plating, Upper and Lower Decks, Forecastle and Poop Stringers, Bulkheads, etc.
Iron ... Davits, Stanchions, etc.
Wood ... Sheathing, Forecastle, Poop, Upper and Lower Decks and Flats in Hold.
Metal ... Sheathing, Wood, Sheathing, Fastenings, Stem, Sternpost, Rudder, Shaft Brackets.

DECK.

Lower, Upper, Forecastle, Boat Deck and Poop.

ENGINES.

Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, total H.P. 1,400 at 200 r.p.m.

Cylinders 11 1/2, 18; diameters x 2 ft. stroke.

Steam pressure 210 lbs. per Sq. in. ... 2 Sets.

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AUXILIARY MACHINERY.

Engine air compressing for boiler tube sweeping ... 1 No.

Main circulating and auxiliary pumps 2 No.

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Fan, force draught, for boiler rooms ... 2 No.

Feed pumps ... 2 No.

Fire and bilge pumps ... 2 No.

Starting engine ... 2 No.

Steering engine ... 1 No.

Steam winch and windlass ... 1 No.

Evaporating Plant with Distiller & Evaporating Pumps Capacity 12 ... 2 Sets.

tons per 24 hours.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Fitted with internal electric lighting at 80 volts.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD TO BE SOLD WITH THE VESSEL.

Chain Cable 1 1/2—31 1/2 fathoms, Anchors, 28 cwt. each, 3 No., Boats Davits 14 No., Cat Davits 2 No. and small davit, Metal Companion way upper deck etc., Galley for 120-145 Men by Messrs. Wood, Accommodation Ladder, Metal pumps 5 No. and one small iron Fore pump, A large quantity of valuable METAL fittings such as Fairleads, Mushroom Top Ventilators, Hand and Guard Rail sockets, deck plates, illuminators, guards and Stanchions to Sky lights, clip, link plates, fireman's voice pipes, dolphins to hand steering gear and fittings to bridge. Also a considerable quantity of spare boiler gear comprising: in bed junction boxes, tube joints, check nuts, mud drums, 4 set screws, etc. in a New condition, which are stored in the Dockyard.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 7th MAY, 1933.

A. W. GRUNDY, Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, March, 1933.

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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. (169)

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TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. (162)

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central. Apply to—GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. (160)

CORRESPONDENCE RECONSTRUCTION AND THE RENTS ORDINANCE

[THE EDITOR, OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I was hoping to see a reply in your paper to the letter, dated 25th inst., under the signature of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., but as none has appeared I hope you will permit my saying a few words in reply.

Mr. Pollock's integrity and habitual desire to protect the weak from the strong is well-known; but it is a little surprising that a man of his judicial training could give expression to such unfair and unjust views as those contained in his letter.

He wants to make it "a criminal offence" for a landlord to give a faulty notice to quit. Now, if the landlord knows he has no right to give the notice but gives it *malà fide*, then Section 20 already subjects him to criminal liability. If, on the other hand, the landlord in giving such notice was under an honest but mistaken view of the law that he was entitled so to do, then two positions will arise: (1) the tenant knows of the invalidity of the notice and does not act on it, (2) the tenant, too, shares the landlord's ignorance and acts on the notice.

In case (1) obviously no harm is done to anybody; in case (2), why, in the name of fairness and fairplay, should the landlord be made criminally liable? Unless, indeed, it is a crime to be a landlord at all!

As regards Mr. Pollock's suggestion that, in the event of a landlord giving notice to quit on the ground that he requires possession of the premises for reconstruction to such an extent as to make the premises "a new building," he should be made to obtain from the Building Authority and attach to his notice a certificate that such reconstruction will make the premises a new building, I think the idea excellent. But where the intention is to pull down the premises completely and to reconstruct, such a certificate is obviously useless and unnecessary. Here, again, if the landlord fails "to begin the work of pulling down or reconstruction within one month after the lease shall have been given to the lessee possession of the domestic tenement, or shall fail to carry out the said work with reasonable expedition, the lessor shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed, for the purpose of Section 20, to have, in giving such notice, done an act *malà fide* with intent to induce the lessee to give up possession" and is, therefore, criminally liable. (Section 4 (1) (b).)

I can see, therefore, no reason for any additional amendment, such as that the Assessor should certify the desirability of permissible reconstruction.

The last suggested amendment is the most surprising of all, namely, that in respect of "new" houses (to be reconstructed) a landlord should be compelled to let the premises back to the old tenant at a rent to be agreed, or settled by the Assessor. It is a round-about-way suggestion that the Rents Ordinance should apply to new houses, which is diametrically opposite to the solemn pledge given by the Government. I enclose my card. Yours faithfully,

LANDLORD.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM. HOW TO GET A EUROPEAN RESERVATION.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* in a leading article on the Housing question on Tuesday night wrote:—

"It seems to us, therefore, that if Europeans of moderate means want their own reservation, they must themselves make it. We will show how it could be done. Let a score or so of such Europeans form themselves into a Building Society of their own, apply to the Government for the lease of a plot of ground, on long terms, sufficient to accommodate twenty houses, and also for loans at a reasonable rate of interest. They let them build, having previously worked out a scheme by which each, on occupation of his house, pays a certain sum monthly into the Society's funds, the house eventually to become his own property. Doubtless the monthly contribution could be worked out at even a less sum than ordinarily paid for rent, and arrangements could be made for transferring one's interest in the property in case a member left the Colony. But the backbone of the scheme (its main essential) if the reservation ideal is to be fulfilled) would be a binding agreement amongst the members never to sell their houses to other than Europeans. Thus, by a self-denying ordinance, a real European reservation would be created. We have no doubt that such a scheme is practical."

No man has an entire monopoly of ideas on this subject, we suppose, but the foregoing appears to be but a paraphrase of suggestions set forth a month ago in the columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press* by a correspondent who wrote over the initials "W.J.H." Our correspondent will doubtless be flattered by such evidence of the fruitfulness of the seed he sowed.

WANCHAI HOUSE COLLAPSES. THREE-STORIED BUILDING TOTALLY WRECKED.

FOUR PEOPLE INJURED; MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF 17 OTHERS.

A three storied house in the Wanchai Road completely collapsed yesterday morning, and though there were twenty-one people in it at the time, no-one received any serious injuries. The house is No. 113, situated at the cross roads on the Praya, just opposite No. 2 Police Station. The ground floor was occupied by a dyer and cleaner's shop, and the first and second floors were used as tenements. All the tenants were Chinese. At about ten minutes past ten in the morning the people in the shop heard an ominous rumble and creaking. The next thing they knew was that the house was trembling violently. They had only time to get as far as the stairs before the whole house came down with a terrific crash. All that could be seen when the dust had cleared was a huge pile of stones, and chunks of the roof lying in the roadway. Women were shrieking at the top of their voices, and a big crowd had gathered. Police poured out from the No. 2 Station, but they could get no sense from anyone in the road. No-one knew whether there was any person lying underneath the wreckage, and all sorts of rumours were going round as to the extent of the damage. Inspector Cockle examining the wreckage, saw a woman's arm protruding from a pile of bricks, and two other women pinned down among the debris. He also saw a man sitting down and nursing his leg. With the help of other police he extricated them, but, much to the amazement of everyone, they were not seriously injured.

By this time a huge crowd of Chinese had gathered round, and it was almost impossible to move, despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. Even at this period it was not known whether there was still anyone buried under the stones, for the pile was so high that a man's body could be completely hidden underneath. The Wanchai Fire Brigade was called out, and two engines were sent down from the Central Fire Station. They rendered what assistance they could, but stopped only a short time, for they were of very little use in the circumstances. Meanwhile Dr. Lyon Brown happened to be passing in his car, and he immediately pulled up on seeing the accident, and stopped to render any assistance he could. His presence was invaluable, for he was able to administer a certain amount of relief to the sufferers straight away, and direct their removal to the Government Civil Hospital. Police also came down from the Central station.

This particular house was one of four in a row. There were at one time six, but the other two were pulled down recently by the P.W.D. and a new house built on one of the sites thus rendered vacant. It was the intention of the P.W.D. to pull down all six houses and rebuild them, and the turn of this particular house for demolition was to come next. To prevent its falling in, the wall which was exposed was well shored up. The scaffolding, however, proved of little use, for judging by the way in which it fell, the building simply caved in at the middle, and dropped to the ground. The scaffolding would only have prevented its falling over sideways, and that was not what happened. The poles, in fact, were not disturbed at all. This particular row of houses is very old, dating from the early days of the Colony. The three houses left standing are in an extremely rickety state, and the police deemed it wise to turn all the occupants out for fear that they too might collapse. Within three quarters of an hour of the happening, workmen were on the scene from the P.W.D. busily shoring up the exposed wall of the house next to the one which collapsed. Whilst they were at work cordons of police cleared an area up the road for about fifty yards, allowing neither people nor traffic of any sort to pass by for fear of a further collapse.

When the accident happened there were people on every floor. One of the women who was on the top floor at the time was pinned under the falling stairs, and yet received only very slight injuries. The four injured people were sent to the Government Civil Hospital and after medical treatment they were allowed to return to the Wanchai Police Station.

At the time of the collapse the 21 people in the house were distributed on the various floors as follows:—5 on the top floor, 12 on the second and 4 on the ground floor. As to how they were so fortunate as to escape being buried in the debris is a mystery, but experts who visited the scene shortly after the accident are of opinion that they probably owe their escape to the fact that the flank wall caved outwards and that the floors caved inwards, throwing the people against the flank wall of the adjoining house and at the same time, giving them a certain amount of protection from the falling debris.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG. KWANGSI FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE AGAIN. MOVING TOWARDS CANTON.

The military situation in the neighbouring province seems to have undergone a marked change during the past few days. Though our Canton contemporary of yesterday tells us that, according to information from official sources, "reports received from different points at the front are reassuring," the information from other sources goes to show that the position is far from satisfactory to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the bare statement made apparently on official authority that "concentrations are made at several centres probably for a general offensive" makes it quite clear that the revolt is far yet from being "crushed."

Our information, in short, is that the Kwangsi troops, strengthened by reinforcements from the North, are successfully advancing in both the North River and West River regions. General Wu Pei Fu has evidently supplied the main force in the North River region with a couple of armoured trains mounted with a few machine-guns, and with this support the army has been able to advance down the Canton-Hankow railway as far as Saikun, which is only about half a dozen miles or so from the Canton terminus.

HEAVY FIGHTING UP WEST RIVER.

A Kwangsi army operating in the West River region is reliably reported to be "gaining ground." A Naval wireless message from H.M.S. *Tarantula* to the Commodore at Hongkong sent on Thursday read:—

"The *s.s. Taming* and *s.s. Kocho* returned last night and stated they had been engaged by Cantonese, warning them that they could only proceed at their own risk. Heavy fighting in middle Ling Ying gorge and Kwangsi troops appear to be gaining ground. The traffic above Sam Shui is totally suspended."

FEVERISHLY RECRUITING IN CANTON.

In consequence of this turn in the situation we learn that there is feverish recruiting in Canton and large reinforcements have been sent out from the city to stem the advance of the Kwangsi forces. Any man who has any acquaintance with a rifle is given one and sent forthwith to the front.

There is a good deal of trench digging going on in the outskirts of the city. The Constitutionalists, as Dr. Sun Yat Sen's miscellaneous forces are called, have suffered very considerable losses. The Yunnanese forces constitute the backbone of his army. They are generally regarded as superior in every respect to any other group of soldiery operating in the province. Originally they were 10,000 strong, but their strength has been much reduced by the recent fighting. Computations by foreign observers who are in a position to form some idea of the extent of the casualties, put the Yunnanese losses at about 2,000. All the armies have been hampered by inadequate supplies of munitions but the appearance of armoured trains and machine-guns as part of the equipment of the Kwangsi attacking force suggests that supplies of munitions from the North must have recently reached them.

The sum of it all is that the growing military concentrations point conclusively to further fighting on a big scale within the next few days.

HONGKONG MAN CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

MR. H. C. ROWSTON HELD TO
RANSOM.

B.A.T. CO. MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO BRITISH
CONSUL FOR HIS RELEASE.

Word was received in Hongkong yesterday by telegram that Mr. H. C. Rowston, of the British-American Tobacco Company, has been captured by bandits, who are asking \$30,000 for his ransom. The information to hand is very meagre, but it states that the unfortunate young man was captured at Mowli, which is approximately 80 miles to the north of Pakhoi and about half way between Pakhoi and the town of Hengchow, which is on the West River. The telegram giving the information was sent by Mr. Rowston's interpreter from Lim Chow.

Directly the news was received in Hongkong the Company communicated by telegram with the British Consul-General at Canton (Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.), who no doubt promptly asked the Canton Government to immediately instruct the Magistrate of the district where the capture was made, to secure Mr. Rowston's release.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OUR EXACTING GOVERNMENT COLONIAL TREASURER SUES FOR THE RECOVERY OF FIVE CENTS.

Rich as the Hongkong Government is it does not seem to sue in Court for the recovery of the infinitesimal sum of five cents. It will go to considerable trouble and expense over the recovery of a nickel piece. The Colonial Treasurer will seek the assistance of the Assistant Crown Solicitor. A writ will be issued, made all the more imposing by the figure head of His Majesty the King in the form of a \$1.50 stamp. A Court bailiff will be despatched, even to the hinterlands of the Colony, to serve the notice to the delinquent personally.

No wonder that when such a case was mentioned at the Supreme Court yesterday morning in summary jurisdiction that His Lordship, the Chief Justice remarked "Is this the way in which you swell the revenue of the Colony?" to which Mr. Hazlerigg (the Assistant Crown Solicitor) replied "We should never get paid at all if we did not do it."

His Lordship, of course, granted an order with costs which means that the defendant instead of having to meet a bill of only five cents has to pay the cost of issuing the writ, the cost of serving it and other incidentals, amounting to several dollars.

This was only one of a number of cases in which small amounts were claimed by the Government's Colonial Treasurer, including one for 10 cents and another for 25 cents and in each case an order was granted.

It is rather interesting to note how some of these small debts are incurred. In the hinterlands villagers rent their land from the Government at a very small sum. In the case in question the rental fee was five cents. The villagers where such small sums are concerned will not pay up until a writ has been issued and then they rush to Hongkong in eager haste to get it settled before it should get into the Court. Of course, the Court bailiff does not make a special trip to the New Territories to serve one writ for the sake of a few cents. He will probably serve many others in the same district at the same time.

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY. COMPLAINT CONCERNING GRAVE RECORDS.

From a correspondent, who adopts the *penn de plume* "Requiem in pace" we have received for publication a letter which is intended to call the attention of the Catholic community to what is alleged to be the inefficient manner in which records are kept of graves in the Catholic cemetery. It appears that a number of exhumations are about to take place, and a long list of the deceased persons whose remains are about to be transferred is posted on the door of the cemetery. Our correspondent complains that the priest in charge of the cemetery does not appear to know, in very many cases, the names of the deceased persons or the dates of burial, and our correspondent deeply resents the fact that there should be an "incognito" buried in a Catholic cemetery.

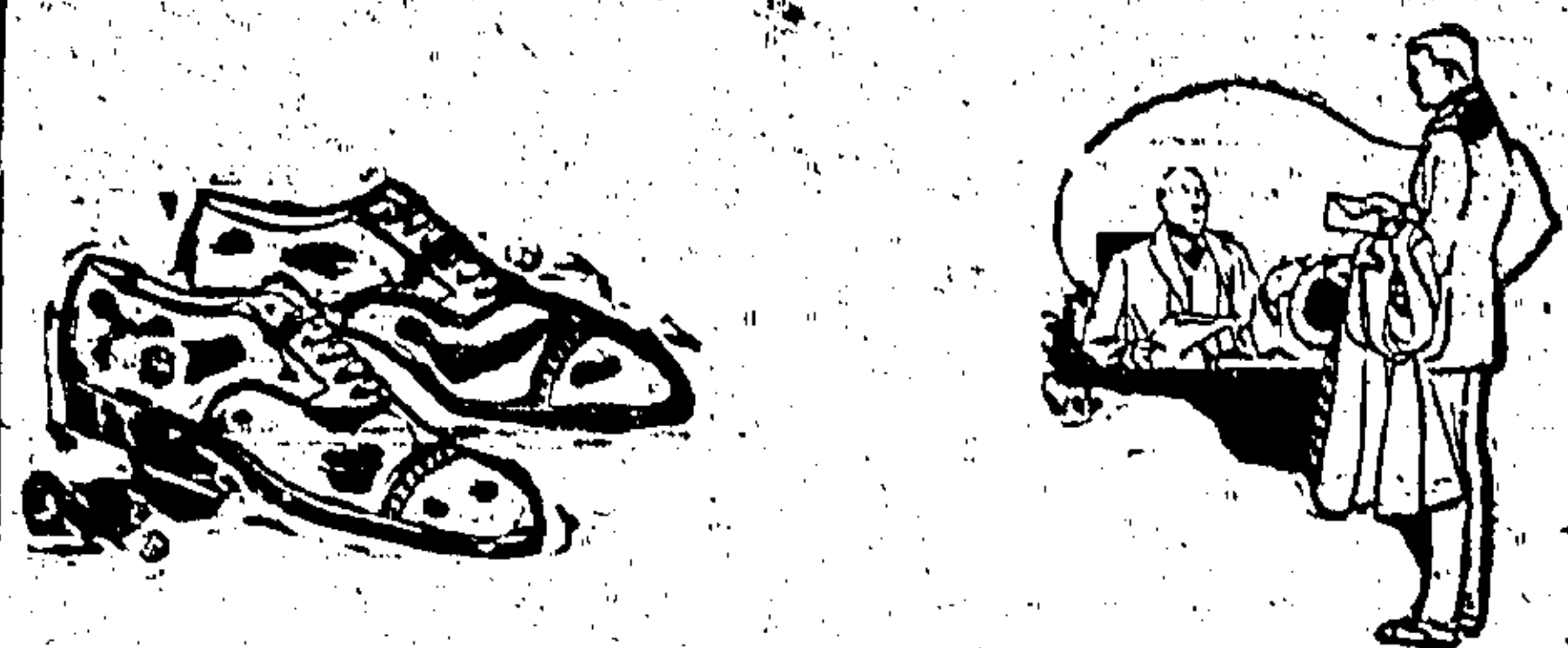
One of his complaints is that some of these graves were purchased for the burial of these whose remains are there, and he challenges the right of the priest in charge to disturb them.

Another allegation in the letter relates to the sale of graves.

These are obviously matters which should be brought to the notice of the Bishop, but our correspondent is anxious that the members of the Catholic community (and he assumes everyone of them to be interested) should read the list nailed to the door of the cemetery and he says they will receive a great shock.

Mr. Rowston left Hongkong on the *s.s. Funan* for Pakhoi on April 8th accompanied by his interpreter for the purpose of visiting the various sales centres of the firm in the Pakhoi district. The locality surrounding Mowli, where the bandits made their appearance has not got too good a reputation, but Rowston was warned before leaving Hongkong not to run any undue risks, so that it can be assumed that he was taken by surprise whilst travelling northwards. The last that was heard of him by the firm was a letter dated April 18th, written from a place called Shakhong. In his letter he stated that there were plenty of soldiers about but that everything was orderly. It was his intention on completion of his tour of the Pakhoi District to cover the island of Hainan as well before returning to Hongkong.

The captured man has been with the firm for some three or four years, coming out from London to join the Swatow branch. He was transferred to Hongkong last September and for some months he had been residing at the Peak Hotel. Mr. Rowston is a young man and has considerable service during the Great War. He was an officer in the Royal Air Force.



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SUPERFINE GLACE KID OXFORD SHOE
SOFT AND COOL, LEATHER LINED, LIGHT
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HEEL GRIP AND NEAT FINISH.



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|-----------------------|----------|
| LITTLE ROVER | FOX-TROT |
| PEGGY DEAR | " |
| I'VE BEEN WANTING YOU | " |
| THE CLINGING VINE | " |
| STARLIGHT BOY | " |
| DEAREST | " |
| AGGRAVATING PAPA | " |
| LOOSE FEET | " |

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Folding Baby Cars in New Designs.

Rugs, Blankets, Pillows for above.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDUSTRIAL UPHEAVALS.
MINING CONFERENCE PROVES
ABORTIVE.

London, April 26th.

The conference of the miners' executive and the mine owners, held in London has failed to produce an agreement. The mine owners rejected the demand for a revision of the national agreement in order to provide a higher minimum wage, and the miners declined to agree to a reversion to an eight-hour day.

PARIS MIDNIGHTS RESUME
WORK.

Paris, April 26th.

All but the extremists among the mid-nights have resumed work.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT
MAY BE CANCELLED.

London, April 26th.

The *Daily News* lobby correspondent says that the Government is considering a proposal to cancel the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, as a result of protests by ministerialists against the religious persecutions in Russia.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT APPOINTS
MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

London, April 26th.

The Government has appointed a medical committee to investigate possible substitutes for cocaine for therapeutic purposes, which will avoid the risk of patients becoming addicted to drugs.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

SENATOR ROOT FAVOURS U.S.
PARTICIPATION.

Washington, April 26th.

Mr. Elihu Root, endorsed President Harding's plea for participation by the United States in the permanent Court of International Justice.

EARLIER CABLES.

LINER'S MISSING BOATS.
EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE
THEM.

Cape Town, April 26th.

The s.s. *Port Victor* is abandoning the search for the *Mosamedes* boats and is proceeding to Cape Town. The British gunboat *Dwarf* has proceeded to the vicinity of Cape Frio, and it is hoped she may possibly pick up some of the boats.

Cape Town, April 26th.

The *Wormer* liner *Muana* has been instructed to steam along the coast from Leandra and thoroughly search for the missing boats. The Union Government has requested the police in South-West Africa, if feasible, to send an expedition to the uninhabited coast, as the boats may possibly put in to Great Bay or Port Alexander, neither of which can be communicated with telegraphically.

WEAK NORWEGIAN BANK.
TO BE PLACED UNDER GOVERN-
MENT CONTROL.

CHRISTIANIA, April 26th.

The Norwegian "Forenshankes," Andersen and Bergen's Kredit Bank, has decided to place its affairs under the public administration in accordance with the new law dealing with State support for weak banks. No loss will be sustained by depositors or creditors. The capital of the bank will be written down from 23 to 10 million kroner. Development is expected to take some time, and will have no serious consequences on Norwegian trade or commerce.

The Centralbank for Norge has also been placed under the public administration at its own request.

THE ROYAL BRIDE.

PERFORMS A GRACEFUL
ACT.

London, April 26th.

The Duchess of York did not carry her bridal bouquet to the altar, but en route thither deposited it on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the nave of the Abbey.

London, April 26th.

H. M. the King has bestowed on the Duchess of York the dignity of Princess.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.
DISCUSSION IN DUTCH FIRST
CHAMBER.

The Hague, April 26th.

In the First Chamber debate on the foreign estimates the anti-revolutionary leader Herr Anema requested the Foreign Minister to try and secure the co-operation of the smaller Powers, especially Scandinavia and Switzerland, with a view to encouraging the idea of international justice. He expressed the opinion that the League of Nations had no prestige or authority of deal with great international problems.

POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE DOES
NOT IMPLY ISOLATION.

London, April 26th.

In replying during the debate the Foreign Minister said his policy of independence did not imply the isolation of The Netherlands. Ever since the War The Netherlands had been co-operating with Scandinavian and other countries, but they could not afford to limit their liberty. As regards the tasks confronting the League of Nations he associated himself rather with the viewpoint of Mr. Balfour than Lord Robert Cecil.

CROWN COLONY ADVERTISE-
MENTS.MATTER IN HANDS OF
GOVERNORS.

London, April 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. F. C. Linfield, the Hon. W. G. A. Omsby-Gore said general instructions were not given governing the distribution of official advertisements to newspapers in the Crown Colonies. The Secretary of State would naturally leave such a subject to the discretion of the Governor in each case. He was unaware of the reported action of the Government of Ceylon in differentiating between newspapers, approving and criticising its policy.

SUGAR AND TEA.

NO PRICE RESTRICTION AT
HOME.

London, April 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Viscount Wolmer said that legislation to restrict dealing in sugar futures was not contemplated. It could not check transactions in foreign countries. Asked whether he would be able to state that similar speculation was not threatened in tea, he replied that the course of tea prices mainly depended on labour and weather conditions in India and Ceylon.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

A MUCH BRIGHTER
OUTLOOK.

London, April 26th.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Barlow, explaining the estimates for the Ministry of Labour, pointed out that the unemployed had fallen to one and a quarter millions, the lowest figure since the high peak in June 1921, when the figure was two millions. There had been a reduction of forty-five thousand during the past fortnight.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED
HOLLANDERS.

AMSTERDAM, April 26th.

The Premier states that the Government is considering the emigration of unemployed to Canada. A hundred men are leaving shortly, and the Government is granting thirty thousand guilders to the Dutch Emigration League.

SIKH MURDERERS.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS, COMMIT
OUTRAGES.

SIMLA, April 26th.

Murders committed in certain Punjab districts by Sikhs are believed to be the work of the so-called Babar Akalis, numbering about two hundred, composed of returned emigrants of *Komagata Maru* fame.

U.S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

Mr. Denby states that the appropriation for erecting guns on American warships will not be used. He intimated his intention to present a new naval programme at the next meeting of Congress.

INCREASED N.D.L. CAPITAL.

BERLIN, April 26th.

At the meeting of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Bremen on May 15th an increase of the capital from six hundred million to a thousand million marks will be proposed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESSRS. REISS BROS. IN
LIQUIDATION.A PETITION FOR COMPULSORY
WINDING-UP.

London, April 27th.

Messrs. Reiss Bros. Limited, of Manchester, trading with China principally in cotton goods, have announced that the Official Receiver has been appointed liquidator pending the hearing of a petition for compulsory winding-up.

The position is attributed entirely to the fall in the value of goods lying in Chinese markets at the time of the 1920 slump.

THE SIBERIAN MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON ARRANGEMENTS.

London, April 27th.

The Postmaster-General announces that the Russian Post Office now accepts letters and post cards destined for the Far East, except Japan, for transmission by the Siberian railway. Mails will be despatched from London on Saturdays and should reach Peking in about twenty-two days, and Shanghai in about 23 or 24 days with a prospect of further acceleration if the service is satisfactory.

KOLCHAK'S ARMY.

NO FURTHER RELIEF FROM BRITISH
GOVERNMENT.

London, April 26th.

Questioned in the House of Commons relative to the relief of remnants of Kolchak's army scattered in North Manchuria, Mr. McNeill said that while the Government sympathise with the plight of the political refugees they cannot undertake any fresh financial burden. His Majesty's Consul at Harbin, however, would be authorised to lend his good offices for the purpose of securing the return home of a portion of the refugees.

CHINESE MINISTERIAL
RESIGNATIONS.FOLLOW GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY
TO PAY.

PEKING, April 26th.

At the last meeting of the Cabinet, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Premier that he desired to resign, owing to the Government's inability to pay the salaries of members of the Legations and Consulates abroad. The Premier urged him to remain, and the Cabinet decided to raise \$300,000 to forward to Europe. This, however, will pay one month's salaries out of eleven months' arrears.

The Minister of Education resigned on account of lack of pay for the teachers and professors in the Government's schools and colleges.

It is understood that the President has declined to accept the resignations, and the Cabinet has decided to borrow \$100,000 with which they intend to pay salaries.

The Cabinet hopes to borrow funds from the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

CHINESE GUNBOAT FIRES AT
SHANGHAI LAUNCH.

SHANGHAI, April 27th.

The Chinese gunboat *Yung Chih*, lying off the Arsenal, on Wednesday, fired on a launch belonging to the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company.

The launch was later seized, but was returned after a few hours. The Company has lodged a protest with the British Consul-General.

U.S. CONSULATE AT
VLADIVOSTOCK.TO BE CLOSED OWING TO SOVIET'S
ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

The American Consulate at Vladivostok, through which the United States has maintained representation with Russia has been closed in consequence of the anticipated cancellation of the Consul's exequatur by the Soviet, but the Consul may be permitted to stay if the Soviet reconsider their action.

AUSTRALIA'S EASTERN TRADE.

PROPOSAL TO SUBSIDISE SHIPS.

MELBOURNE, April 26th.

Replying to a deputation of business men, the Minister of Customs said the Government was prepared to subsidise ships for the purpose of developing trade with Eastern ports like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Shanghai if it could be shown that the trade prospects were sufficiently encouraging.

[BY COURTESY OF "DAILY BULLETIN."]

MAYOR OF TOKYO'S
RESIGNATION.

SPECULATION AS TO THE REASON.

Tokyo, April 26th.

Viscount Goto's resignation, which is the topic of the hour, forms the ground-work for broad speculation from Viscount Goto as a special Envoy to negotiate with Soviet Russia to Viscount Goto as Premier.

Viscount Goto himself asserts that the reason for his resignation is that he had simply reached the psychological point where resignation was the wisest course, and that he desires a period of rest.

Meanwhile, the newspapers are insistent that the Government is now inclined to yield to Viscount Goto's insistent request that Japan should open negotiations with M. Joffe, the Soviet Envoy, who is reported to be willing to negotiate for the retention of Northern Saghalien by Japan in return for the recognition of diplomatic status, and also as compensation for the massacre of Japanese nationals at Nikolievsk.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

LATER.

The organisation of a new political party composed of the most prominent industrialists, headed by Mr. Sanji Muto, the president of an immense industry and the leading cotton operator in the Far East, is regarded by well-informed onlookers as very significant, and is possibly closely connected with Viscount Goto's resignation and the resurrection of the Russian recognition question, and especially because of new developments that may occur within twelve months of the general election.

At present it is difficult to analyse the situation owing to the absence of the Premier, who is recuperating at the hot springs, and a number of members of the Cabinet being absent during the Formosan visit of the Prince Regent.

DR. C. T. WANG.

PEKING, April 26th.

Dr. C. T. Wang arrived at Harbin on the 24th inst. in connection with the investigations for the coming conference.

STORY OF FATHER'S
SUICIDE.GIRL ADOPTED BY CELEBRATED
NOVELIST.

A London wire of April 26th says:—A remarkable story was told at the inquest at Hammersmith on Alfred Sandells Baines, an engineer's agent of Notting Hill, who was found dead of gas poisoning in his home on Tuesday. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

Mrs. Baines gave evidence that her husband suffered from insomnia and was worried owing to his younger daughter Sheila, aged 17, being taken away. He had no financial difficulties and was of sober habits.

Sheila went to Cannes in April, 1931, with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Locke, the well-known novelist and his wife, for a short holiday. Mr. Locke subsequently wrote saying that no opportunity had arisen to send Sheila back, and that he had arranged for her education at Cannes. He also suggested that the best solution would be definitely to consign her to the care of the Lockes, but nothing was further from his thoughts than to alienate her from her parents, and he was certain that such a thing would not come to pass.

Mr. Baines replied that he and his wife did not intend to give Sheila up, and intended to put an end to the unhappy position by having her returned to her parents.

Mr. Locke replied in May, 1931, saying that Mr. Baines did not take into account the feelings and viewpoint of the party most interested, namely, Sheila herself. Sheila, the same day, wrote to her parents, saying that she had definitely made up her mind to stay with "Auntie and Uncle." It was not that she did not care for her parents as much as before, but she felt that her real home had always been with the Lockes, and she would not leave them now.

Mr. Baines' widow, replying to questions, said that the Lockes had no children, and that Mrs. Locke had nursed Sheila for four months in 1910, when she was seriously ill, while from the beginning of 1911 to the beginning of 1919, Sheila was continuously under the care of the Lockes, although she came home at intervals. The Lockes treated Sheila most generously. Sheila had recently changed her name from Baines to Locke by deed poll.

GOODWILL AND ADVERTISING.

Speaking on "Goodwill" at a meeting of merchants and manufacturers, held at the Clothing, Outfitters, and Woolen Trades Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, last month, Sir Charles Higham said that there were hundreds of retailers who lost a great deal of the goodwill that they could gain in their business, because they did not realise the goodwill which attached to a good product under a good name, and which had been well advertised in the daily Press. There were dealers still so foolish that they would not stock trade marked goods, or goods which were advertised. They thought they were helping the advertiser. Newspapers advertising created the greatest part of the goodwill in any business, where the product was a good one and was properly advertised. There were many newspapers which added goodwill to the firm who used their columns, and the confidence of the reader in a given newspaper was so great that it gave confidence to the goods advertised in its columns.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE
AT SHANGHAI.

THE NINGPO GUILD'S ACTIVITIES.

The following is extracted from the report of the proceedings of this case in H.M. Supreme Court on April 21st:—

Mr. Reader Harris (who was appearing for the accused British police officers) handed to witness (Mr. Alexander Ting, a barrister-at-law) a document dealing with the demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

After inspecting the document, Mr. Ting said he had never seen it before, and only heard of it on the previous afternoon. He had not seen a notice in the Chinese Press withdrawing the document.

His Lordship: I do not know what bearing it has on the case, whether it has any political bearing or not. I do not think it can alter the facts of the case.

Mr. Reader Harris: You know nothing about this document?

Witness: No.

His Lordship: And I know nothing about it. It has not been translated for my benefit.

Mr. Reader Harris: Have you seen this notice printed in the *Sinwupao*? It is issued by the Ningpo Fellow Provincial's Guild.

Witness: (Looking at the paper): I have not seen it before. It is a notice asking people not to be stupid.

Mr. Reader Harris: Will you translate it?

Witness did so as follows:—

"Ningpo Provincial Association of Shanghai: We have recently heard several accounts of the Loh Tse Wha case. There have been circulars issued, etc. Now Loh Tse Wha has come out of hospital and counsel have been engaged in the case. The procedure adopted should be proper, and before the case is dealt with, we request people to wait silently for the result and never follow the practice of issuing circulars."

Mr. Reader Harris: Is the Ningpo Guild paying for the prosecution in this case?

Witness: That I do not know. I had nothing to do with it when the Mixed Court proceedings were over.

Mr. Reader Harris: You do not know who is paying for the prosecution?

The Crown Advocate: Why should he?

Mr. Reader Harris: Do you or do you not know?

Witness: I know the Ningpo Association pay the money. They must.

Mr. Reader Harris: Are they paying?

Witness: I should say they must. I imagine they must do so.

Mr. Reader Harris: You imagine they are?

Witness: Yes.

SUGGESTION OF EXAGGERATION.

His Lordship: I do not doubt that somebody found the money for the prosecution in the lower Court. In this Court no money has to be found because it is in the hands of the Crown Advocate. I have no doubt a man like that could not afford to engage a foreign lawyer.

Mr. Reader Harris: I wish to take it further and to show that the Ningpo Guild is behind this.

His Lordship: Are you going to suggest it is improper of them?

Mr. Reader Harris: No, not at all. I only want to connect it up with this circular.

His Lordship: That is fishing of some sort. Does the circular in any way affect the rights and wrongs of this case? I cannot understand what the circular is used for.

Mr. Reader Harris: This document exaggerates what was supposed to have happened to the complainant, and it ends up by running down the foreign police and demanding the abolition of extraterritoriality. That is one reason why this man changed his story and alleged that foreigners beat him, and that is why the Ningpo Guild are paying the expenses.

His Lordship: This witness is not a member of the Ningpo Guild and all he says is, he imagines they are behind the case.

Mr. Reader Harris: That is all I want.

The Crown Advocate: Behind the case in the lower Court.

Mr. Chang Yuan Chi, who formerly employed the complainant as assistant chauffeur, said he put the case in the hands of Mr. Ting as the result of Loh's visit to his house on the afternoon of February 26th. Following proceedings in the Mixed Court, witness took him to be examined by Dr. Cox, and arranged afterwards for his removal to St. Luke's Hospital.

In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, witness said he was not a member of the Ningpo Guild because he was not a Ningpo man, but he had written to the Guild on the subject—a long letter stating all the particulars. He did not know that this letter had been published in the Chinese Press.

Mr. Reader Harris: Have a look at this newspaper. Does it not give a copy of your letter?—There are discrepancies. There are allegations in this which are different from mine.

His Lordship: Did you put it in the paper?—No.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Reader Harris, witness said he did not know that a circular was issued by members of the Ningpo Guild, and had never heard of one, and had not seen the circular.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAIN SMASH IN JAPAN.
TEACHER ON JOURNEY TO ISE
SHRINE.

A serious disaster overtook passengers on the railway from Osaka to Ise, recently, when a train was derailed and six carriages piled up on the engine. Fourteen people were killed, 50 were seriously injured, and 76 slightly injured.

The train consisted of 8 bogie cars and 5 ordinary cars and had about 700 passengers on board when it left Minatomachi station at Osaka, the number being increased at Tennoji, Nara, and Kameyama. Nearly all of the passengers, says the *Japan Chronicle*, were going to the Ise Grand Shrine. The scene of the accident was about a mile and a half from Shinomoto station on a down grade. There is a sharp curve here, and a steep bank hides the line ahead. The train was running at the speed of more than 30 miles an hour when the engine suddenly dived its head into the sleepers and ballast, and six cars piled up in a heap with a tremendous crash.

Physicians, nurses, and others were soon running to and fro, tending the wounded. Straw was spread on the ground, and a dozen mangled bodies were laid on it. Limbs were scattered here and there. Many passengers who had escaped were also tending the injured. Later an ambulance train arrived from the direction of Tan and carried away the wounded and the dead.

A CROWD AND A MISTAKE.

At the section of the Sanugi Line where the accident occurred workers were repairing the rails. It was prescribed that the work should be done immediately after the passing of an express or other important train, and the superintendent was to inform the masters of the nearest two stations when the line could not be used. A train which had started from Osaka for Ise at 6 a.m. was so crowded that the couplings snapped between two passenger cars on the run between Okawara and Shimogahara stations. Consequently the train was delayed two hours. When at length it passed the section between Shimomoto and Ishiden, the superintendent of the repair works, Nara Fusanichi, mistook it for an express. Immediately after it had passed he ordered the removal of the rail. Before he had reported this to the nearest stations, the ill-fated train rushed down to disaster.

As the track was single, the traffic was interrupted, the passengers walking the damaged section, while trains waited on either side. The young men at the nearest village, helped the passengers to carry their luggage.

EMPIRE POLICY.

THE VOICE OF THE DOMINIONS.

Sir George Fuller, Premier of New South Wales, was the principal guest at a luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association, at the House of Commons, on March 20th.

Sir George Fuller said he believed some good was resulting from the war. It had taught them to think imperially. They were taking a wider view in relation to Imperial matters, and were considering their effect upon the Empire as a whole. The time had gone when it was thought that the Overseas Dominions were a source of weakness to the Empire. Their response to the call when Great Britain was in danger, and when the freedom and civilization of the world were threatened, and removal any idea of that kind. He had seen that the Imperial Government was calling two important conferences—one of the Premiers from the Overseas Dominions to consider policy as far as the Empire was concerned, and another of financial, commercial, and other experts for the purpose of working out a policy that would best meet the position of affairs in regard to Great Britain and the Dominions. It was not for him as a Statesman to speak definitely on that subject. That was a question more for Sir Joseph Cook, who ably represented the Commonwealth in London in regard to Federal matters. But, if he might express a personal opinion, he would say that the time had come when there should be a better representation on the Imperial Council of the Overseas Dominions than there was to day. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out in December that there was no machinery by which the Overseas Dominions could be properly represented on the Imperial Council as they were entitled to be. The work of the Imperial Council should not be directed from the point of view of defensive action in time of war, but as far as possible those who represented the Old Land and the Dominions should devote their thoughts and activities towards a constructive policy for the development of the Empire in times of peace. If that were done properly, they would have men, who had made good in days of peace, ready, in a period of peril, to answer to the Empire's call and stand by the flag. (Cheers.)

one produced. It was not printed at the Commercial Press. Witness went on to say that Loh was in such an awful state at the Mixed Court that he had to be assisted. Witness thought he was in a really dangerous condition, but would not say he believed he was sure to die. He preferred to keep Loh waiting for four or five hours in order to see Dr. Cox, because he trusted Dr. Cox, who was well known to him. There was no other doctor to whom he would be willing to take him. Witness was one of Dr. Cox's patients and had known him a long time.

Mr. Chang's chauffeur gave evidence that after leaving the Mixed Court Loh sat in the car for four hours. He was in a dangerous condition and witness thought he might die.

In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, witness said Loh appeared to be very exhausted, he had lost his glossiness—his brightness.

At this point the hearing was adjourned.

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BIRTH CONTROL GREAT PROBLEMS FACED.

[BY THE RT. HON. C. F. G. MASTERMAN, P.C.]

The publicity which is being given to the vital problems of birth control and sex education reminds me that I was first attracted to the work of the National Council of Public Morals by the two great volumes on the problem of the birth-rate and birth control, which contain information nowhere else obtainable for any honest study of the condition of England after the war. I was not so much impressed by the conclusions of the Committee reached. I have read some hundreds of Royal Commission reports, and I have never read much about the conclusions of the Committee. The great asset is the evidence given by men and women—often diametrically opposed as to conclusions—who provide facts rather than opinions.

For twenty years I have lived in the slush of twisted facts and opinions made to order which represents the world of politics. And I rejoice in finding evidence concerning affairs which most people cowardly avoid, given by those who have nothing to gain, purely in the public interest, often diametrically opposed to my own beliefs, but inspired solely by love of truth, and not by desire to please or prevaricate with the crowd. The well-known appeal of Thoreau might be placed above all the publications of this great society. "If it is life or death, we crave only reality. If we are really dying, let us hear the rattle in our throats and feel cold in the extremities. If we are alive, let us get about our business."

They have made the sphere of their operations questions far more important than the ephemeral politics of their day; questions hitherto left in public and private discussion to the kind of fortune which in the hands of the masses of sex are usually discussed. They have swung their plumes, from the surface of human life, where all such problems are supposed to be ignored, down to the deep tides and oceans, in which is really being determined the future of our race. There are questions here discussed which formerly were confined to obscure hintings of obscure publications, sold with a dash of obscenity, and whose dissemination has been condemned by half-imbecile judges. Whether artificial birth control should exist, how far the disease of excessive child-bearing should be alleviated by knowledge of its avoidance, what is the nature and extent by which the country is being ravaged by specific venereal diseases, what are the specific temptations in sex matters of adolescence, and how can they be mitigated or avoided—these are all subjects which this Council is taking out of the region of whispered indecency. This Council stands for truth and the fair facing by men and women of some of the most desperate problems of our civilisation. Above all, it stands for knowledge and liberty, and the truth which makes men free. Hitherto all the problems of sex, which are the deepest problems of life, have been left in a sort of stagnant pool in which ignorance is mistaken for innocence and fearfulness for moral courage. "I joined in writing this book," Archbishop Temple wrote of the "Essays and Reviews," "in the hope of breaking through that insidious reticence which, go where I would, I perpetually found destroying the truthfulness of religion. I wished to encourage men to speak out." And this Council is engaged in destroying an equally "insidious reticence," encouraging men and women to "speak out."

"KINGDOM OF DARKNESS." I should have been amazed, if any capacity for amusement was left in me, in reading judicial verdicts or legal cross-examination, to see a great physician asked the question, "You agreed that the apprehension of parentage acts as a moral restraint?" No apprehension has anything to do with morality at all. If a boy is restrained from promiscuity by fear of disease he may preserve his body clean. But that is no moral act, any more than it is a moral act to carry or refuse to carry on certain conditions of life from fear of everlasting torments. Morality is a purity, which is passionate, which refrains from things, not from fear of the consequences, but because the things themselves are vile, and because boy or girl, man or woman, with or without the help of the older religious, has determined that he or she will not do vile things. All the attempts to maintain ignorance among the poor of things that rich people can easily obtain knowledge of are attempts to maintain a kingdom of darkness which is bound sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, to go. It is knowledge, which has been acquired that moral choice exists, and it is then for the moralists to prove which choice leads to life or death.

It is because the council of Public Morals has thus realised what moral choice really means, and has lifted the whole of these subjects from the region of black confusion in which they have resided for too many years, that I so heartily recommend the continuance of its work on behalf, in the words of a great writer of "the unity and release and triumph of mankind." The National Council of Public Morals carries all the unfortunate difficulties associated with those whom all men speak well of. Rows of bishops and other religious leaders, the heads of the medical profession, distinguished politicians, philanthropists, ladies' advisory councils, decorate the lists of its vice-presidents and supporters. At intervals an archbishop declares what an extraordinarily good work it is doing, or a Cabinet Minister thanks it for the results of research which no other body has considered worth while undertaking. It is promoting larger and larger studies in fields of examination hitherto neglected. And each successive investigation opens up further fields of inquiry—all of them carried out impartially and with every side presented with some enlightenment on its great subject, "the spiritual, physical, and moral renewal of the race."

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In addition to this, the solicitor and client costs, which are not taxed, can be put at several thousands of pounds.

Miss J. P. Strachey, Fellow and Tutor of the college, has been elected Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge.

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Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does its work which Nature intended it to do; there is vitality, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot enter your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood; because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body right up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anemic, while impurities, due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to pollute your whole system, and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

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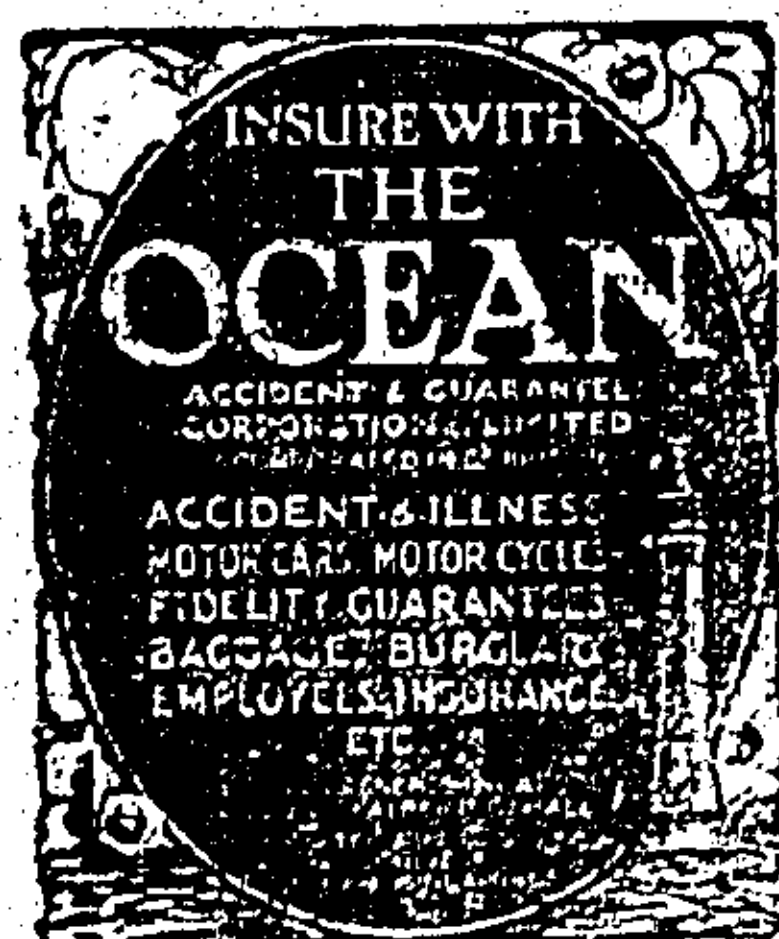
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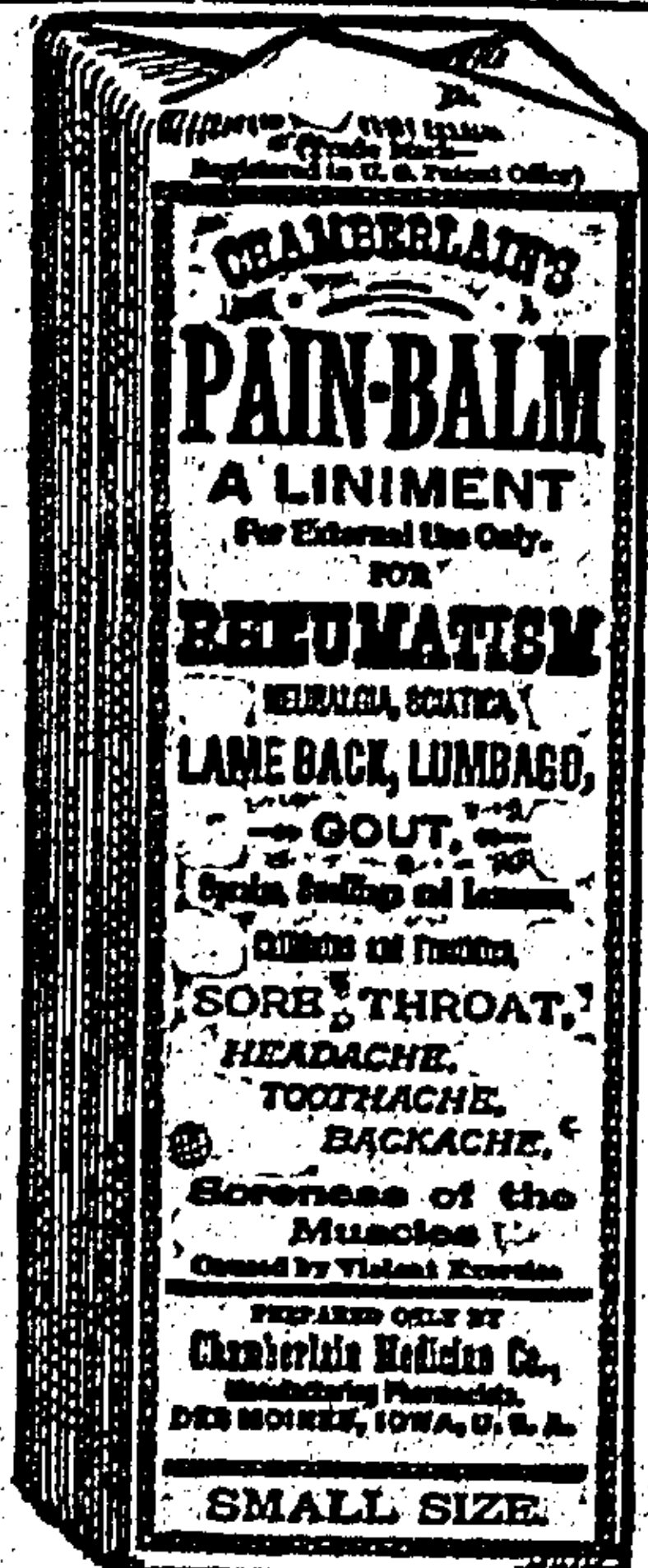
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SCOTTISH SPORT.

HOW SCOTLAND LOST THE CALCUTTA CUP.

SCOTS BEAT WELSH AT SOCCER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, March 21st.

It is safe to say that no Rugby International game of the whole series of contests has excited greater interest than the match in Edinburgh between England and Scotland. The reason was not difficult to understand. During the past few years the carrying code has gained greatly in popularity, and has now an immense number of followers. Those who went to Inverleith to see the Duke of York and his Scottish fiancée must have been as satisfied as those who went primarily to see the game. It was a memorable occasion in every respect and Scottish rejoicing would have been complete if the home team had won. The only thing lacking, from a Scottish point of view, was that victory over England which is now long overdue. Yet he would be a poor sportsman who would grudge the Englishmen their success. They were the better team, smarter in their work, wouder in their combination, more polished in their style, especially in the handling of the ball, and full of fire and energy up to the last minutes of the game. As the score indicates, 8 points to 6, there was little between the teams in a game that was always keenly fought and swayed from end to end of the field with dazzling rapidity; but the little difference there was favoured the visitors, who seem to be able to produce their best form whenever they are opposed to Scotland. The Scotsmen were by no means poor performers; they were keen and eager workers, but their lack of skill to penetrate a strong defence. Where they failed chiefly was in their handling. The wide, spectacular passing of the Englishmen, who gave and took their passes with remarkable precision, had no counterpart on the Scottish side. Much of the Scottish passing was slow and obvious; frequently the ball was thrown wildly about, and even good passes were too often dropped. Twenty or twenty five years ago Wales established a marked ascendancy in international football by the superiority of her back play; and the more recent ascendancy of England had been due to the same excellence. Those who argue that Scotland should adhere to her traditional style of forward play and rely upon the backs to carry the ball have failed to defend. Brain will generally beat brawn; finesse will defeat force; and it is in the back play that there is most scope for brain and finesse. There were missed chances on the English side also, as there always are; but the English style of play was the more attractive, and on the whole the more profitable.

HOW THE GAME WENT.

In a tremendously fast game, the most marked feature was the astonishing pace and quickness of the English XV. It had been anticipated that the youthful vigour of the home players would triumph in the end, but for a team, many of whose members were veterans, the English showed speed and stamina that were surprising. Thrills abounded, such as Smallwood's splendid try in the first half, when he shook off Brown and Drysdale in turn to open the score. Then came MacLaren's cut through for a score to put the teams on level terms. In the second half we saw Gracie scoring a great try after a desperate race with Holliday, the English full back, and touching down inches from the dead ball line, and in doing so rolling over in the crowd, in a manner reminiscent of his winning try at Cardiff, when he was flung among the spectators behind the line. Immediately came another thrill when Locke snapped up a stray pass and was off in a flash to pass to Voyce at the right moment, and to take her run over for a splendid try. This score being converted left Scotland in a deficit of two points. A lightning dash by Liddell, who rounded Lowe in first-rate style, all but brought about the score which would have saved the game, but though the ball was taken over the line an English player secured the touch.

The English eight gave a fine display in all departments and got the ball in most of scrums, while the loss they showed not only clever dribbling but handled with great skill. They broke up with great quickness, and were among the Scottish three-quarters on the few occasions they had the ball at once. They were also very quick in getting round in defence indeed, their quickness in all they did was a feature. Wakefield gave them a wholehearted lead, and he was ably backed up by Liddington and Cunney while Voyce, in his position of wing forward, upset many of Bryce's attempts to get the ball to the "three." The home eight, though by no means beaten, had rather the worst of matters, Bertram seemed to be off his hooking, and that, of course, meant a lot to the others. Some of the rushing and dribbling was really good, and always in the forefront was Bertram, Buchanan, and Stevenson often caught the eye, while Davies put in lots of solid work. Lawrie was outstanding in the open and was of great service.

The English half-backs were a very clever combination. W. J. A. Davies, the English stand-off, stood out prominently as a general and tactician. The artistry of his touch kicks, many of them from very difficult positions, was magnificent. Kerahay, his partner at the scrum base had a great deal to do with Bryce, but got away a clever service of the ball and defended with great pluck. Bryce was the hero of the Scottish side and played magnificently. His brilliant clearance in the early stages of the game left both Kerahay and Davies guessing. His defensive work was daring and successful, and his service of the ball when it came to the Scottish forwards, accurate. It is difficult to estimate MacQueen's play—it was very uneven. He was the best at defence.

The Scottish three-quarters got little opportunity of showing their powers of combination. Browning was hardly up to recent form, but he had some fine clearances both by kicks and by hands. MacLaren played soundly but having scored from a clever cut through seemed to think he could go through on every occasion, and in the second half lost a fine chance. Gracie was well marked, but nevertheless shone in defence, and his wonderful try was in his best form. Liddell had only a few chances and made the most of them, while he also kept a close look out on Lowe. The English three were a clever combination, Locke and Smallwood being a very dangerous pair. Myers and Lowe were scarcely so much in the game, but both

were very useful and gave nothing away. Many clever little touches came from the veteran Lowe. Both full backs played a sound game, with Drysdale at times brilliant in his touch kicking. The Scottish team—

D. Drysdale (Heriotians), F. H. Liddell (Edinburgh University), A. E. Gracie (Harlequins) (capt.), E. McLaren (Royal High School F.P.), A. Browning (Glasgow High School), S. R. McQueen (Waterloo), W. E. Bryce (Selkirk), J. M. Rannerman (Glasgow High School F.P.), J. C. Buchanan (Stewartians), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), D. S. Davies (Hawick), J. R. Laurie (Cleithro), D. M. Bertram (Watsonians), N. MacPherson (Newport), and A. N. Stevenson (Glasgow Academicals).

ASSOCIATION—WALES OUTMATCHED.

Scotland's 2-0 victory against Wales at Paisley was not so convincing as the score might suggest. The Scottish players did not serve up a consistent type of game. There were most palpably weak spots in the side. If the Welsh forwards, especially those on the left wing, had shown more enterprise in the region of goal the visiting team might have drawn level at the interval, and indeed, might have sprung a surprise. On the whole, the Welsh forward work was nippier than the Scots in the first half. The Scotsmen did not seem able to take vigorous control of the game. Cringan's injury before the interval, which precluded his re-appearance in the second half was unfortunate, both for the player, who has not had the best of luck in international games, and for his side. Even against a scratch Welsh side, reduced to mediocrity by extensive changes in personnel, the Scotsmen as a team failed to impress. One cannot but feel that had the same eleven been opposed to the select of England they would have been "eaten alive." Only four played up to international standard—Morton, Cairns, Wilson, and Harper. Others were good without being brilliant, and a few were not even up to the average club standard.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE?

Last week's results were important only to those clubs threatened with relegation. Third Lanark and Clyde made material progress, Hamilton Academicals secured one valuable point, and Albion Rovers encountered an overwhelming reverse that leaves them with only a forlorn hope of escaping the fate that has so long overshadowed them. The Coalbridge club were at Kilmarnock, and were beaten by seven clear goals, the biggest trouncing administered to any competitor in the current campaign.

Hearts, 1; Motherwell, 2.
Rangers, 2; Ayr United, 1.
Albion Rovers, 1; Hibs, 2.
Hamilton Academicals, 1; Celtic, 1.
Celtic, 3; Dundee, 1.
Airdrieonians, 4; Motherwell, 1.
Hamilton Academicals, 1; Raith Rovers, 1.
Hibernians, 1; Clyde, 2.
Kilmarnock, 7; Albion Rovers, 0.
Third Lanark, 3; Ayr United, 0.
Morton, 0; Hearts, 1.

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| SAILINGS | SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| KORE via AMOY | "HUSANG" | Saturday, 28th Apr. 7 a.m. |
| SAIGON | "WINOSANG" | Saturday, 29th Apr. 7 a.m. |
| TRINGTAU via SWATOW | "LOKSANG" | Tuesday, 1st May, Noon. |
| SEANGHAI | "CHAKSANG" | Tuesday, 1st May, Noon. |
| RANGKOK via SWATOW | "KUTSANG" | Tuesday, 1st May, 3 p.m. |
| STRAITS & CALOUTTA | "ESANG" | Thursday, 3rd May, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "LEESANG" | Friday, 4th May, 10 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "YUENSANG" | Friday, 4th May, 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | "TAKSANG" | Sunday, 6th May, Noon. |
| SANDAKAN | "MAUSANG" | Sunday, 6th May, Noon. |
| TIENTSIN | "CHEPSHANG" | Thursday, 9th May, Noon. |
| STRAITS & CALOUTTA | "NAMSANG" | Friday, 10th May, 3 p.m. |
| KOBE via MOJI | "FOOKSANG" | Saturday, 11th May, Noon. |

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Iloilo when indicated on offers.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chelco.

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| Vessel | Due Hongkong | Vessel | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| "GLENAPP" | 5th May. | "GLENNOBLE" | 18th May. | London and Rotterdam. |
| "GLENGARRY" | 11th May. | "GLENARIFFE" | 25th May. | Glasgow, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. |
| "GLENARA" | 18th May. | "GLENAMOY" | 1st June. | Glasgow, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. |
| "GLENIFFE" | 25th May. | | | |

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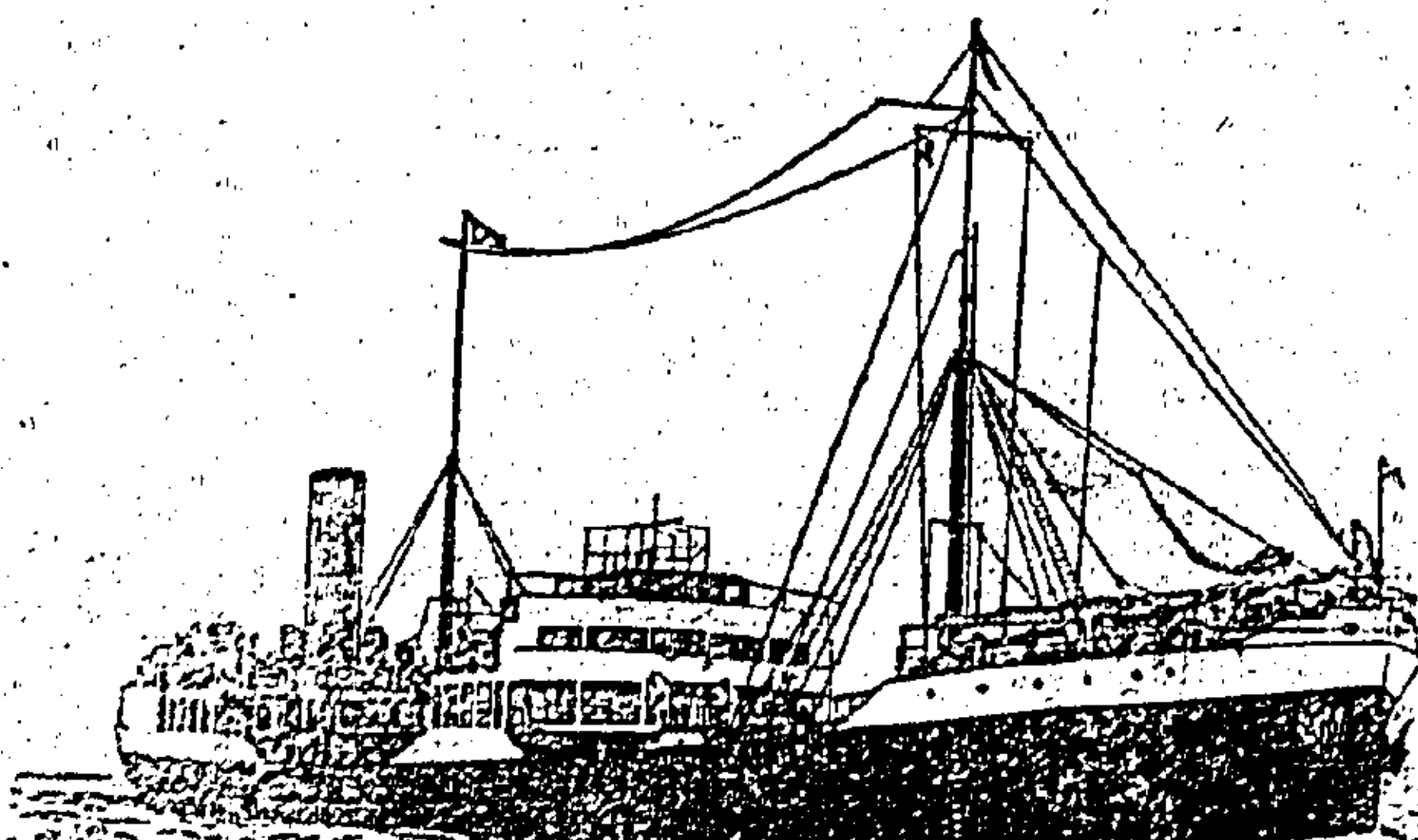
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 26th.
Lake Onawa, American str., 1,672 tons, Capt. F. Mallin, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Zuchow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. A. B. Thomson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taipei, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Masaki, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Ching Kee S.N. Co.
 April 27th.
Maria Kayser, German str., 2,743 tons, Capt. P. Lemke, from Hamburg and Sabang, with a general cargo.—Carl Bodiker.
Banks, Danish m.s., 1,049 tons, Capt. E. Juel Hansen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—John Manners & Co.
City of Poona, British str., 4,706 tons, Capt. J. Brown, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
City of Singapore, British str., 4,189 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Glenade, British str., 4,144 tons, Capt. P. L. Sanders, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., 5,345 tons, Capt. H. Nijm, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Mohon, Chinese str., 731 tons, Capt. C. A. Hille, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Tung Tick & Co.
Nishiki Maru, Japanese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. S. Toge, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Kwang Nguan Soug.
Sado Maru, Japanese str., 5,408 tons, Capt. J. Nirei, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Shinshu Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. Woo Ling Sai, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat & Co.
Wing Sang, Chinese str., 585 tons, Capt. W. Kun, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Luen Fat & Co.

CLEARANCES.

April 27th.
Chung Hing, for Canton.
City of Singapore, for Shanghai.
Glenade, for Singapore.
Haihong, for Swatow.
Ho Sang, for Amoy.
Loong Sang, for Manila.
Luckow, for Canton.
Mohon, for Canton.
President Jefferson, for Shanghai.
Produce, for Bangkok.
Radnor, for Kuching.
Shinshu Maru, for Bangkok.
Wing Sang, for Saigon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. s.s. *Paul Lerat*, for Marseilles, is due here from Shanghai on Monday, April 30th, at 8 a.m., and will sail for Haiphong the same day at 3 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adolf von Bayer (Hugo Stinnes), due April 30th.
Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due May 5th.
Angers (M.M.), due May 22nd.
Cordillera (M.M.), due May 28th.
Elipasa (Blue Funnel), due May 10th.
Empress of Asia, due May 6th.
Glennora (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Gandara (B.I. and Apecar Line), due May 2nd.
Kamohi Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 4th.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 21st.
Myrmidon (Blue Funnel), due May 14th.
Oaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 6th.
Phenias (Blue Funnel), due May 17th.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Toyohashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 8th.
Tamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 16th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—28th April 1923, 4th Sunday after Easter.
 Holy Communion (8 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.).
 Responses, Psalms, Venite, Macfarren (43);
 Psalms, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Row).
 Sunday Services, April 29th.—
 Morning Service at 11 a.m.
 Hymns: 129, 52, 781, 418, 139.
 Subject: "The Man in the Street."
 Evening Service at 8 o'clock.
 Hymns: 1, 354, 43, 433, 632.
 Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
 Collections for Sunday Schools at Kennedy Road and Quarry Bay.

First Church of Christ Scientist.
 Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road.
 Trams Station.—Sunday, 11:15 a.m. Wednesday, 6:45 p.m. [159]

REGULAR BAY HOTEL.
 Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Compton.
 Miss E. Cox.
 Miss P. M. Davis.
 Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Davis.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal.
 Mrs. M. Levi.
 Mr. G. H. Lynott.
 Mrs. H. F. Payne.
 Mr. C. R. Powrie.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Rosenfeld.
 Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Upton & child.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Walker.

PAISON HOTEL.
 Mr. L. McLaren.
 Mr. B. J. de H. Moore.
 Mr. A. Paton.
 Mr. T. Rogers.
 Mrs. D. Russell.
 Mr. H. W. Simpson.
 Mr. C. Smart.
 Mr. H. L. Stainfield.
 Mrs. C. Stinger.
 Mr. O. Stuts.
 Mr. G. Tyrrell.
 Mr. R. V. Vella.
 Mr. H. Watkins.
 Mr. L. Woolley.
 Mr. W. S. Cuffe.
 Mr. C. G. Dancy.
 Mr. G. G. Davies.
 Mr. M. H. H. H. H.
 Mr. J. Jack.
 Mr. A. Langridge.
 Mr. W. E. Liley.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 27th at 11.59.—Pressure has increased moderately over central Japan and slightly at Vladivostok, the Bonin and Haiphong. It has decreased considerably at Shanghai and slightly from Formosa to Hongkong.
 The anticyclone is now central near Tokyo.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 27th April, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 9.55 inches, against an average of 10.82 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 28th April, is as follows:—
 District.

Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. or variable winds, moderate; generally overcast, fog.
 Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamocka No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 Hongkong Observatory, April 27th.
 Previous Date of Day at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 10 p.m.
 Barometer ... 29.97 29.91 29.90
 Temperature ... 72 71 77
 Humidity ... 81 80 77
 Wind Direction ... E ENE WSW
 Force ... 1 1 1
 Weather ... 0 0 0
 Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
 From April 28th to May 4th, 1923.
 HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.
 Days of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height. H'kong Standard Time Height.

Satur. 28 7 41 6 38 1 27 1 7
 Sun. 29 7 49 6 46 1 24 1 4
 Mon. 30 8 12 6 69 1 21 1 8
 Tues. 1 9 17 6 74 1 16 1 2
 Wed. 2 10 28 6 83 1 5 1 5
 Thurs. 3 11 32 6 84 1 2 1 2
 Fri. 4 12 32 6 80 1 40 1 7
 Sat. 5 1 14 6 72 6 33 1 0

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
 From April 28th to May 4th, 1923.
 HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.
 Days of Week Days of Month H'kong Standard Time Height. H'kong Standard Time Height.

Home via Canada
 Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec
 From Hongkong Due Vancouver From Ontario Due England
 Empress Australia May 4 May 23 Montcalm June 1 June 8
 Empress Asia May 17 June 4 Empress Scotland June 9 June 15
 Empress Canada June 2 June 18 Empress France June 23 June 29
 Empress Russia June 14 July 2 Empress Scotland July 7 July 14
 Empress Australia June 29 July 18 Montcalm July 27 Aug. 3
 Empress Asia July 12 July 30 Empress Scotland Aug. 4 Aug. 10

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| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | FLAG | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| NEW YORK & PANAMA | Taketo Maru | Jap. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 6th May |
| NEW YORK & BOSTON | Eastern Prince | Brit. | Prince Line | About 16th May |
| BOSTON & New York via Suez | Atreus | Brit. | The Bank Line, Limited | On 5th May |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Elkridge | Am. | Strathers & Barry | On 28th April |
| VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c. | Empress Asia | Brit. | Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd. | About 17th May |
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, J. FORTS | Raga Maru | Jap. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 3rd May |
| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA | Manila Maru | Jap. | Oaka Shosen Kaisha | On 26th April |
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER | Protenlaus | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 15th May |
| VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. | Empress Australia | Brit. | Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd. | On 4th May |
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP | Karmia | Brit. | P. & O. S. & A. L. | On 2nd May, 4 p.m. |
| MARSEILLES, &c. | Andre Lebon | Brit. | Messageries Maritimes | On 20th May |
| MARSEILLES, &c. | Amboise | Brit. | Messageries Maritimes | On 20th May |
| MARSEILLES, &c. | Paul Locat | Brit. | Messageries Maritimes | On 30th April |
| MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c. | Hakozaki Maru | Jap. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 9th May |
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM | City of Poona | Brit. | The Bank Line, Ltd. | On 28th April |
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON & GLASGOW | Teucer | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 3rd May |
| LONDON, ROTTERDAM & DUNKIRK | Amazon Maru | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 7th May |
| LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP | Glenogle | Brit. | Oaka Shosen Kaisha | On 13th May |
| ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN | Banks | Brit. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 14th May |
| ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG | Havenstein | Ger. | Rauter Brockmann & Co. | On 24th April |
| HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK | Meinam | Ger. | Messageries Maritimes | About end of May |
| HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK | Lt. St. Loubert-Bio | Brit. | Messageries Maritimes | On 10th May |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO | Soda Maru | Jap. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 28th April |
| STRATTS & CALCUTTA | Kutsumi | Brit. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 1st May, 3 p.m. |
| SINGAPORE, PANANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY | Tayuan | Brit. | P. & O. S. & A. L. | On 5th May, 11 a.m. |
| SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELS | Van Overstraten | Dut. | Java-China-Japan-Lijn | On 28th April |
| BRINDISI Venice & FRIESTE | Vahonia | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | About |
| Hoihow & Bangkok | Lima | Brit. | Yamashita Kisen Kaisha | On 5th May, 10 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG via SHANGHAI & PAKHOI | Hozumi Maru | Jap. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | About |
| KEELUNG via SHANGHAI & AMOY | Takui Maru | Jap. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 8th May, 2 p.m. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA | Maunang | Brit. | Nippon Yusen Kaisha | On 16th May |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | Aki Maru | Brit. | P. & O. S. & A. L. | On 5th May |
| ATLANTIC PORTS | St. Albans | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 3rd April, 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SHANGHAI | Tayuan | Brit. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 3rd May, Noon |
| SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA | Kawachi Maru | Brit. | P. & O. S. & A. L. | On 9th May |
| SHANGHAI & TAIWANTAO | Sardinia | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 1st May, D.L. |
| SHANGHAI | Chokiang | Brit. | Dodwell & Co., Ltd. | About 2nd May |
| DALY | Nipp n | Brit. | Java-China-Japan-Lijn | About 30th April |
| JAPAN Ports | Tijsondori | Dut. | Oaka Shosen Kaisha | On 10th May, Noon |
| GIENGIN via SHANGHAI | Shunko Maru | Jap. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | About 1st May |
| GIENGIN via SHANGHAI | Chipping | Brit. | Java-China-Japan-Lijn | On 7th May, Noon |
| BANKA, BINTANG & BAYATA | Tiptarom | Dut. | Oaka Shosen Kaisha | On 1st May |
| CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON | Tayuan | Brit. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. | On 1st May, Noon |
| BANGKOK via SHANGHAI | Chapsang | Brit. | Butterfield & Swire | On 4th May, 1 p.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Kalgan | Brit. | Douglas Laprak & Co. | On 4th May, 3 p.m. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW | Hainan | Brit. | Longias Laprak & Co. | Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW | Hainan | Brit. | Struthers & Barry | On 30th April |
| MANILA | Yuenang | Brit. | | |
| MANILA & SINGAPORE | West Farolan | Am. | | |

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

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N. Y. K.

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 KAGA MARU (Nagasaki Direct) ... Thursday, 3rd May.
 IYO MARU ... Saturday, 17th May.
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th May.
 KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May.
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM
 TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 4th May.
 LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
 TOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 7th May.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June.
 NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
 TAKAOKA MARU ... Sunday, 6th May.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.
 KAWAOKI MARU ... Middle June.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 SADO MARU ... Saturday, 28th April.
 HAKODATE MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.
 AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 YAMAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd May.
 MOJI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th May.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 1

